

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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New York, October 22, 1903

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Answering a Fire-alarm in New York

American Mutoscope and Biograph Company

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
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Thursday, October 22, 1903

The Peril of New York.

ONE QUESTION the people of New York must answer this fall, and that is, do they or do they not propose to maintain their State's commercial and industrial supremacy. It is not a local question. It chiefly concerns New York City and Buffalo, but it is of profound interest to all the cities along the line of the Erie Canal. It is of great interest to the voters residing outside of the line of the canals, for they must share in the fortunes of the State, and a decline in the commercial and industrial supremacy of the cities must naturally lead to a decline of prosperity throughout the commonwealth.

This is not a political question. It is a business question. The fact that \$101,000,000 may be spent in the improvement should appall no one. Two great railroads, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania, are spending this amount for the simple purpose of improving their terminals in New York City. Cannot this great State afford to spend \$100,000,000 to maintain its commercial and industrial supremacy? Where will the burden be felt—except by the railway corporations which are antagonizing the barge canal—if Governor Odell's plan of paying the cost of the enlargement from new sources of indirect taxation is carried out, as it can and no doubt will be?

Many believe in a ship-canal, to be built by the Federal government as a national improvement, but this idea is utterly impracticable, for great ships could never be profitably employed at the low rate of speed which is compulsory on a State canal like the Erie. Nor would the ship canal result in much of a saving to the State of New York, for Judge Lambert points out that if the government expended \$500,000,000 on the project, \$80,000,000 would fall upon the people of New York State. It is unfortunate that all these facts have not been more clearly and generally understood. If the canal measure fails this fall, it will be largely because they have not been.

New York finds its supremacy among the seaports of the American continent threatened from several quarters.

(1) Some of the other ports of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States (Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, and others) are securing, for certain articles, a relatively larger portion than New York of the country's increased exports.

(2) One of them (New Orleans) exceeded New York in the amount of the exports of wheat and corn (32,257,273 bushels for New Orleans and 31,150,088 for New York) in the fiscal year 1903.

(3) Montreal, by reason of the extension and improvement of Canada's waterways and the cheapening of transportation by that route, is making great gains in its grain exportation over New York and all the other American ports.

An inquiry into the reasons for these changes necessitates, first of all, a glance at the physical causes of New York's ascendancy among American cities. When, in 1800, New York had 60,000 inhabitants, Philadelphia 41,000, Baltimore 27,000, Boston 25,000, and Charleston 19,000, it was not at all certain that New York would be the winner in the race among the Atlantic ports for the trade of the interior of the continent. In that year 400,000 people were west of the Appalachian divide. Three years later the country's area was more than doubled by the annexation of the province of Louisiana. In distance from the interior New York was at a disadvantage. Charleston was the nearest of all those ports to St. Louis. Baltimore was nearest to the Ohio valley, with Philadelphia second. New York was farther away than all of them except Boston.

Topographically, however, New York had advantages which more than offset its remoteness lineally. It had one of the finest harbors on the globe. The Appalachians, which crossed the path of all the Atlantic ports south of New York, came to an end in New York State. The Hudson River burst through them. Albany and Troy, at the head of navigation, were west of that barrier. In those days, in advance of the advent of railroads, or even of good turnpikes except for

short distances on the Atlantic coast, waterways furnished not only the cheapest but the readiest means of transportation. When De Witt Clinton completed his Erie Canal in 1825, connecting the Hudson at Albany with the chain of great lakes at Buffalo, immediately bringing the cost of freight transportation, which had been \$100 a ton from Albany to Buffalo by the Conestoga wagons, down to \$10, and down further subsequently, and at the same time planting a string of thriving communities across the State, he ended all rivalry for first place between the Atlantic ports, and made New York's fortune.

Long before 1825 the steamboats, beginning with Fulton's *Clermont* in 1807, had made the Hudson by far the busiest of American waterways. The Erie Canal vastly increased the Hudson's activities. It also aroused a spirit of emulation in the other important Atlantic

(Continued on page 401.)

End the Congressional "Graft."

EVERY advocate of good government and every sincere believer in civil-service reform will rejoice that President Roosevelt has selected a United States District-Attorney for Delaware of his own choosing. The appointment is said to be distasteful to Mr. Addicks's Senator. But what of it? The appointing power belongs to the President. By courtesy Presidents have been in the habit of consulting members of the House and the Senate regarding appointments in their respective districts. This courtesy has grown into custom, and what was accorded as a matter of favor is now demanded as a right. Yet, whenever a public official fails in the performance of his duty and scandalizes his party, the entire responsibility is placed upon the President. No Congressman ever assumes it in whole or in part.

Every official recently indicted in connection with the wretched and widespread frauds in the postal department, and every rascal uncovered in the recent disclosures affecting the Department of the Interior, was named on the recommendation of his Congressman. But have we heard of a Congressman assuming responsibility for making recommendations of which he should be ashamed, and which are disgracing the party and jeopardizing the administration? It may be said that, as most of the President's appointments require confirmation by the Senate, the members of the latter should have a voice in their selection. This is an assumption. But what about the members of the House, who have taken into their hands the selection of postmasters, especially of the fourth class? Even by courtesy have they greater claim to recognition than newspaper publishers, clergymen, and other professional men of eminence in their districts? We have known of a drunken debauchee, a Congressman, who has defied the respectable citizens of his community and boasted of his power to appoint fit or unfit men to the post-offices allotted to him. Could anything be more shameful?

The President has started well in Delaware. Let him keep it up. If he does, the public service will be vastly improved, great economies will be made possible, and "grafts" will become a thing of the past. The prevailing system of political patronage has its clearest exemplification in the government printing office, and recent disclosures have shown precisely the result of turning the government over to patronage-mongers.

It is high time for better things if the Republican party is to retain its prestige and glory.

Points to Bear in Mind.

IT WAS Comptroller Groat himself who made the announcement on July 25th last that the next municipal administration, whatever its political complexion may be, will have at its disposal a leeway for issuing bonds to the extent of \$100,000,000, or "a greater legacy than ever before has been left by an administration relinquishing the reins of government." It should need no argument with any thinking man to show that the only safe, wise, and honest thing to do is to continue an administration right along that can make such a financial exhibit as this. These figures should speak for themselves to every taxpayer in the metropolis and to every other voter who can appreciate the difference between genuine economy, such as that which has marked the Low administration, and "economy" of the Tammany brand, which saves at the "spigot" of really essential things, such as schools, parks, and other betterments, and wastes at the "bung-hole" of sinecures, grafts, rake-offs, and other methods of diverting public money into the pockets of Tammany politicians.

A municipal administration that accomplishes the difficult feat of steadily lowering the tax rate, and at the same time increasing the strength and efficiency of every department of the city government, is the kind of an administration, one might think, that every intelligent citizen would wish to see perpetuated indefinitely. The economy of the Low administration has not been a niggardly, stupid, cheese-paring economy, that saves public money at the expense of health, morals, and public decency; neither has it been a false economy, based on financial jugglery for the sake of deceiving the tax-paying public, but an economy that has gone hand in hand with a record of progress and improvement such as the city has never known before, and which has been made possible simply by an honest, systematic, and business-like administration of city affairs. There is no secret about this, nor anything specially remarkable, except so far as it may

be considered remarkable that New York should be governed for a time by men who put both conscience and brains into the business.

The Plain Truth.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS are extended to ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker on his acquittal by a jury on a charge of slander based on campaign speeches made in 1898. If the verdict is not sustained by the higher courts, it ought to be, for it is in accord with justice and common sense. Mr. Wanamaker deserves public commendation and gratitude, and not punishment from any source, for his courageous and outspoken utterances in that campaign against the corrupt printing jobs, and more corrupt jobbers, that have so long disgraced the administration of State affairs in Pennsylvania. The only thing to be regretted is that Mr. Wanamaker's efforts were not more successful.

THE SECRETARY to the President, Mr. Loeb, who, by the way, has proved himself to be one of the best secretaries the White House has ever had, announces that, as far as he can, he proposes to suppress all mention in the newspapers of the visitations of cranks to the White House. This is done in the interests of the safety of the President, and the rule is admirable in every way. The publication of reports of such visits often carries an implication that the visitors meant harm to the President. This stirs up other cranks of the harmful as well as the harmless kind, for if there is anything a crank likes it is notoriety and publicity. The suggestion is made that newspapers might with propriety suppress all mention of such unpleasant incidents at the White House as that which recently occurred, when an insane man was violently removed from the premises; but it is still better to have the suppression begin at the capital.

MASSACHUSETTS "stands pat" on the negro question all around. Its Democratic State convention has just declared its opposition to the proposed repeal of the fourteenth or fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. The colored vote in Massachusetts is an important factor. In a close election it counts for a great deal. The Democrats of that State have nominated an unusually strong ticket on a conservative platform, and believe they have a chance to win. Their platform is the very antithesis of the Kansas City nonsense, and will probably constitute the basis of the declaration of the Democratic national convention next year. It puts the tariff and the trusts sharply to the front, and demands free trade in raw materials and in trust-made goods. In advocating reciprocity with Canada the Democracy of Massachusetts is edging toward the position of many Republican leaders on the same question. The platform and the ticket of the convention both show the decided tendency of the party toward a higher plane of politics than that upon which it was established by the populist element dominating the last two national conventions.

IT IS difficult to understand where *Harper's Weekly* can find justification for its statement that "Mr. Roosevelt must either knuckle to the labor unionists or defy them." Nothing would please the Democratic leaders and intriguing allies, who are half way in and half way out of the Republican camp, more than open war between the President and the forces of organized labor. They are promoting this antagonism not because they love the labor unions more, but because they love the President less, and regardless of the fact that such a situation would do more to promote the socialistic tendencies of the times than all the dangerous policies advocated by the Kansas City platform under populist leadership. The attitude of President Roosevelt toward organized labor is that of a considerate, sagacious, and thoughtful friend. It is altogether friendly and helpful, and the best labor leaders do not hesitate to say so. Anything is said to be fair in love, war, and politics, but we dissent from this view. The President of the United States is entitled to reasonable consideration and to fair play. He has not had it from the Democratic party, and probably does not expect it, but he ought to have it from those who have pretended to be his friends, and who mask their enmity under very thin disguises.

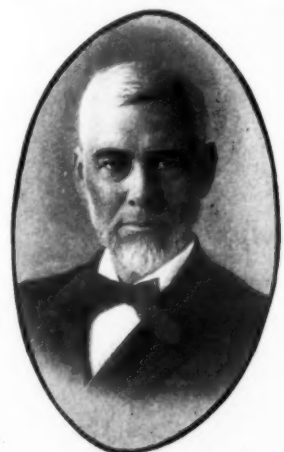
ALL TRUE friends of organized labor, and among these we count ourselves, must clearly see that there is a limit to the demands of labor unions beyond which simple justice and common sense forbid that they should go. This limit has been overstepped, in our judgment, by the action of the American Federation of Musicians, backed by the American Federation of Labor, demanding that the Marine Band shall not be employed outside government service. It is proposed also to have a bill introduced in Congress, at its next session, prohibiting the band from accepting outside engagements. The destruction of the Marine Band, from a musical standpoint, if not the disintegration of the organization, is declared to be the object sought by the labor leaders. However this may or may not be, it is a question if, instead of passing a law preventing the Marine Band from accepting outside engagements, Congress might not better pass a law forbidding any labor organization from interfering directly or indirectly with the service of the United States. By their own arbitrary attitude some labor organizations are fast supplying the remedy needed to place them within such limitations as shall leave every man in possession of his inherent right to liberty of action, which is the heritage of freemen.



HON. CHARLES HENRY LEEDS,
Yale student, and mayor of Stamford,
Conn.—Pach Brothers.

IF THE example set by Mayor Charles H. Leeds, of Stamford, Conn., should prove contagious among the chief executives of American cities the cause of municipal reform would undoubtedly be a great gainer, for ignorance of the science of government, a lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying an honest, intelligent, and economical administration of municipal affairs, are not the least among the things which have contributed to the present unhappy conditions existing in so many American towns. Mayor Leeds is a Princeton graduate, and therefore a man of culture, but he proposes to qualify himself specially for a political career by taking a course in political science at Yale University, and he accordingly entered there as a student this fall. Mr. Leeds was elected mayor of Stamford on the Democratic ticket a year ago by a big majority. His term will not expire until another year, and at that time his friends hope that he may secure the Democratic nomination for Governor. As New Haven is only a short run from Stamford, Mr. Leeds will be easily able to attend to his studies at Yale and at the same time perform his duties as mayor. After his graduation at Princeton, in 1895, Mayor Leeds became a member of the New York Stock Exchange, but finally resigned his seat there under the belief, it is said, that a man could not make money in Wall Street and be honest. Whether this belief is based on fact or not, the possession of it reflects credit on Mr. Leeds and adds another important item to his qualifications for public office. Honesty and intelligence are the prime requisites in municipal government.

NO CLASS of public servitors is entitled to a higher place in the esteem of the American people than the teachers of its youth, the faithful and devoted men and women who have given their lives to the work of moulding character and shaping destiny in the school-rooms of the land. And among these American educators of our day Dr. Herbert F. Fisk, who has been for thirty years principal of the Northwestern University Academy, at Evanston, Ill., deservedly holds a first rank. How deep and genuine are the admiration and affection entertained for Dr.



DR. HERBERT F. FISK,
Who has completed thirty years of
successful educational service.
Foster.

try. Dr. Fisk is a native of Stoughton, Mass., where he was born in 1840. He was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1860, and began his educational career as a teacher of Latin and mathematics at the Delaware Institute, Franklin, N. Y. After varying periods of service in several academies and seminaries in the East, Dr. Fisk became principal of the Northwestern University Academy in 1873, and has been the headmaster of this school ever since. About five thousand students have been registered in the academy during these thirty years.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE FAIR dame who is short in stature, and who often casts envious eyes upon her taller sisters, would be contented with her small size should she gaze upon Miss Ella Ewing, the Missouri giantess. Miss Ewing is eight feet four inches tall, and wears a No. 24 shoe, and it requires about thirty yards of silk or satin to make an evening dress for her. All the doors in her home are nine feet high and the ceilings are fifteen, and she is compelled to have everything made to order for herself. Miss Ewing will be married soon at Butte, Mont., to Edward Beaupre, a French-Canadian giant, who is eight feet six inches tall. As Miss Ewing is said to be the tallest woman in the world, and as her fiancé is claimed to be king of male giants, this couple will undoubtedly tour the earth, dictating their own terms to show managers. The giantess intimates that her betrothal to Beaupre was full of romance. Miss Ewing weighed but six and one-half pounds at the time of her birth. Both her mother and father are medium sized. She is but nineteen years of age, while Beaupre, who was born in northern Montana, is twenty-two. To a representative of LESLIE'S WEEKLY Miss Ewing said that she always felt like Gulliver among the Lilliputians and seldom walked rapidly for fear of stepping on some little tot. She had formerly worried over her great size, but now looked at the matter philosophically, and enjoyed life about as much as any other woman.



MISS ELLA EWING,
The Missouri giantess, and tallest woman in the world.
Husted.



EDWARD BEAUPRE,
French-Canadian giant, and tallest man in the world.
Wright.

IT IS ENCOURAGING to note the increasing disposition among men of wealth and philanthropic tendencies to share their fortunes and do good among their fellow-men as they pass along. The late William E. Dodge was a conspicuous example of this class of philanthropists, a man who gave quietly, wisely, and unceasingly. Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. D. G. Pearsons, of Chicago, are other men who are not waiting to have all their benefactions announced in codicils. Mr. Stephen B. Roach, of Chicago, also proposes to dispense as much happiness as he can among his own kith and kin while he is here, to get some of the reflex joy and satisfaction which come from wise and timely giving. Mr. Roach has distributed about one-half his fortune, or one million dollars, among his brothers and sisters and other near relatives, most of them residents of Norwich, Conn., Mr. Roach's native town. "I have had fun in accumulating money," he says. "Now I want to see what my relatives will do with it. I also wish to avoid all litigation when I am gone, and save the inheritance tax and administration fees."

AN AMUSING incident occurred during Tolstoi's recent visit to the Crimea. A rich American arrived in his yacht, accompanied by a party of friends, and asked permission to see the great Russian, who was ill, promising that they would be content with a glimpse, and would not trouble him with talk. Leave was granted. Tolstoi sat upon his balcony, and the whole party of Americans slowly and silently walked before him. One lady, however, refused to be bound by the contract. She stood still for a minute and shouted, "Leo Tolstoi, all your noble writings have had a profound influence upon my life, but the one which has taught me the most is your—". Here she forgot the name of the work. The sick author leaned over the rail of the balcony and whispered, with a smile, "The Dead Souls?" "Yes, yes," she replied. "That book," said Tolstoi, "was written by Gogol, not by me."

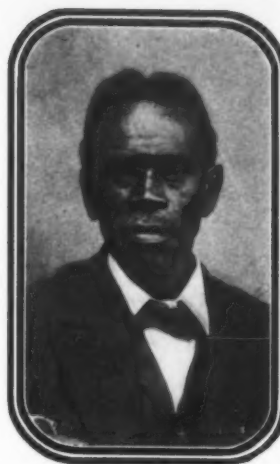
WITH ALL their failings, real and alleged, it will not be denied by any fair-minded person that the negro race has produced many men of rare and true piety and genuine missionary zeal. Such men as Garnett, Turner, Derrick, and others who might be named, are justly entitled to a foremost rank among the great preachers and religious leaders of modern times. A man of this same type also, although of very humble station, is the Rev. Prince Black, a colored Methodist preacher, who has devoted many years of unselfish, earnest, and sincere service in ministering to the welfare of prisoners under sentence of death in the county jail at Savannah, Ga. Rev. Mr. Black's labors are indeed labors of love, he receiving no compensation whatever from any source, and being dependent upon the wages which he earns by the sweat of his brow when not engaged in his voluntary missionary work at the jail. Born a slave in 1843, in an adjoining county, he remained with his owners during and for some time after the Civil War, but, to use his own words, he "felt the Lord a-calling" upon him, and he took up his missionary work, which he continues to perform to this day. So great are the preacher's fervor and effort, that it is very seldom that a negro criminal is hanged in the Savannah jail who has not been converted, to a greater or less degree, so that his last words are always to affirm his unquestioned belief in his own salvation. The minister who labors devotedly among this wretched class of human beings exemplifies in an especial degree the spirit of the Great Master whose love for all humanity was so profound.

FEW MEN have been installed in office as presidents of colleges or in any other high seat of honor and leadership with more marks of distinction and in the presence of a larger number of famous people than Dr. John H. Finley, on the occasion of his inauguration as president of the College of the City of New York, at Carnegie Hall, on September 29th. Among those present were ex-President Cleveland and three members of his Cabinet, Senator

Depew, Governor Odell, Mayor Low, Generals Young and Chaffee, Governor Hunt, of Porto Rico, the Hon. Oscar Straus, ex-minister to Turkey, the presidents of Yale, Cornell, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and Princeton, and the representatives of seventy other educational institutions, a host of other eminent and representative men, jurists, financiers, and men of letters. Senator Depew, Mr. Cleveland, and Presidents Hadley, Schurman, and Rensselaer made congratulatory speeches, and a letter of the same tenor from President Roosevelt was read. All this afforded unique and striking testimony to the personal worth, popularity, and high reputation of Dr. Finley, and was a happy augury for the future administration of the great educational institution of which he has become the head. Dr. Finley has had a remarkably brilliant career. He was born at Grand Ridge, Ill., in 1863, and was graduated from Knox College, in that State, in 1887. Later he served for seven years, from 1892 to 1899, as president of Knox, his alma mater, being known at the time as the youngest college president in the United States. Dr. Finley resigned the presidency of Knox College to accept the new chair of politics created at Princeton, and remained there until called to his present post in New York.



DR. JOHN HUSTON FINLEY,
Recently installed as president of the
College of the City of New York.
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REV. PRINCE BLACK,
Who ministers to men under the
shadow of the gallows.

How Edward Harrigan Finds His "Types" in Real Life

BY ELEANOR FRANKLIN



MR. EDWARD HARRIGAN AS HIMSELF.—Schloss.

A GOOD many years ago "Ned" Harrigan was a popular fad. With "Reilly and the 400," "Old Lavender," "The Leather Patch," "Mulligan Guards," and a few others of his inimitable "character" plays he drew into his theatre in West Thirty-fifth Street, now called the Garrick, a clientèle that would make John Drew proud. I don't know why I always think of John Drew as all that

is excellent, highly-bred, and "classy" in the way of an actor, but he has managed to make himself so regarded, and I suppose it is a habit. But "Ned" Harrigan was never "classy." It was not that which made his popular success. It was a humaneness which appeals to high and low alike. He created living, breathing human beings who were within the easy comprehension of everybody, and whom everybody had at some time known. He touched the lowest

pathetic note of human simplicity and half-conscious misery and ran up the scale to the highest, blatant, roistering pitch of foolish under-world fun. Mr. Harrigan was born and bred in the world from which he drew his inspiration, and he never attempted to "create" anybody. He merely showed to the world the people who were his companions at times, and whom his own simple human understanding had taught him to know.

The "social fabric," woven in the giant loom of all-wise Omnipotence, is ragged round the edges and full of

glaring imperfections; hence life's gigantic interrogation point. Wherefore? We gaze across its tangled, knotty surface in astonished disapproval, but all we can do is to breathe upward futile prayers to Him whose hand guides the shuttle of human destiny and strive frantically to cover up and mend its rents and smooth its raggedness while the loom works on unceasingly and the curious thing continues to grow under the All-wise hand.

Edward Harrigan was born about fifty-eight years ago, in New York's old Seventh Ward, away down in the lower East Side, in a district that has given to the American stage and to literature so many curious and interesting characters. His father was a ship-calker, and he spent the leisure hours of his boyhood and early manhood down along the river front roistering and rollicking with the good-natured, happy-go-lucky people, and unconsciously developing a power for the artistic delineation and personation of those strongly individualized characters which were afterward to win him fame and fortune. His father intended him for a ship-calker, because it was a better paid trade in those days than most, but he is one of the few actors who were born and not made, and he was carried by the simple law of natural selection into the fascinating glare of the footlights.

His father didn't approve of his aspirations in the least, and made things so unpleasant for him that he left New York and went out to San Francisco, choosing the Isthmus of Panama route. It was in the "early days" out there, and he began life in a music-hall in songs and sketches of his own composition, which won him quick recognition. He afterward formed a partnership with a man named Rickey, who played the female rôles in all his sketches, and they prospered for a while. Then they came East together, but Rickey was too careless and convivial in his habits to keep up with Harrigan's settled purpose and unswerving ambition, and the partnership was soon broken. Then Harrigan met Tony Hart, who was to share his ultimate great success. It was out in Chicago, and Hart, a mere youngster, had just escaped from a reform school in Massachusetts, and was going

West to grow up with the country; but verily "there is a divinity which shapes our ends," and Hart's destiny lay with Harrigan's. Not long after they formed this combination Mr. Harrigan began to create "The Mulligan Guards" sketches, and then they came to New York to Tony Pastor's Theatre.

"The Mulligan Guards" and the inimitable personalities of the two comedians caught the public, and from this time the climb upward for Harrigan and Hart was rapid and unbroken. From a little theatre away down on Broadway, where they presented a popular "variety show," they came steadily up town until they landed in what is now the Herald Square Theatre. That was in 1886. Goodness me, what a long time ago! Many of us were in our cradles, and some of us young lady journalists who interview Harrigan now and write

things about him had little "pig-tails" hanging down our backs, and were working out our first awful problems in addition and subtraction. A year after this the long partnership between Harrigan and Hart was broken, and then Mr. Harrigan built his theatre in West Thirty-fifth Street, now the Garrick, and produced "Reilly and the 400." Then came failures. An actor-manager-playwright-producer-theatre-builder-business man can't expect to succeed all the time, I suppose, and by degrees Mr. Harrigan dropped out of New

York's public eye and years passed before we heard of him again. But two years ago Mr. W. A. Brady made a big production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and engaged Mr. Harrigan for *Uncle Tom*. Then last year, as the old Irishman in "The Bird in the Cage," he won his way back into the public heart, and this year we have him with us once again in the old way, playing a character of his own discovery in the midst of a crowd of queer human riff-raff that makes us smile



MR. HARRIGAN IN "THE BIRD IN THE CAGE."—Chickering.



MRS. YEAMANS IN "CORDELIA'S ASPIRATIONS," A FORMER HARRIGAN SUCCESS.—Falk.



"WILLY REILLY," IN "REILLY AND THE 400."—Falk.



"DRONEY GILMARTIN," IN "UNDER COVER."—Chickering.



MRS. YEAMANS AS "MRS. DELANEY" IN "UNDER COVER."—Chickering.



MR. HARRIGAN AND MRS. YEAMANS IN A BURLESQUE OF "ROMEO AND JULIET."—Falk.



NED HARRIGAN AND TONY HART IN ONE OF THEIR EARLY SUCCESSES.—Wood.



MRS. YEAMANS AND MR. HARRIGAN IN "UNDER COVER," AT THE MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Chickering.

and weep together.

"How do you find these remarkable types?" I asked.

"Find them?" said he, with a delicious burr. Mr. Harrigan is as strongly individualized in real life as if he had stepped out of one of his own plays.

"Find them?" said he, "I don't have to hunt for them. I have to dodge them. The trouble is, the world is so full of them that it is hard to get a mental grasp on just enough of them to weave a little story about. They all want to come in, but you must pick out a few here and there and put them in a little plot, you know. Not much of a plot. They all have their own stories written all over them, but they hob-nob together and live their little lives. Did you never see *Boozie Susie* before you saw her on my stage? She is down on the lower East Side in dozens, and each one of her strongly individualized, and with her own pathetic little story."

Boozie Susie, in Mr. Harrigan's new play, "Under Cover," now running at the Murray Hill Theatre, tells a few stories of other human stragglers in the song called "The Fringe of Society," which touches a clear note of homely sympathy and understanding. We get lots of amusement out of that most pathetic thing, "The Fringe of Society," do we not? Made up as it is of manifold diversified and distorted specimens of humanity, it forms for us a striking contrast to our own snug, square-cornered, and serious respectability, and becomes the "humorous side of things." We laugh at its pathos and fill our joke-papers with its comic wretchedness. But that's all right. In "The Fringe of Society" they know better than we how to laugh with a world that laughs at them, and Harrigan knows how to show us that all is not unhappiness along these frayed edges where he gathers inspiration and loves to spend his leisure hours.

Mr. Harrigan has written altogether about fifty plays and sketches, and songs innumerable. These songs have always been a feature of his productions, and "The Mulligan Guards," "The Skids Are Out Today," "Ginger Blues," "Paddy Duffy's Cart," "Maggie Murphy's Home," and dozens of others have probably been played on every parlor-organ in the United States.

And the old-timers say he is not a day older than he used to be.

Novelties of the Dramatic Season.

IT IS generous of Charles Hawtrey, the eminent English actor, to appear in a comedy in which he plays almost a minor part. Mr. Hawtrey was about all there was to "A Message from Mars," which had such a great run in London and New York; but in "The Man from Blankley's," which has made a hit at the Criterion this season, Hawtrey is one of four or five characters of almost equal interest. The plot of the play is very simple. Lord Strathpeffer, whom Mr. Hawtrey impersonates, stumbles upon a dinner party adjacent to the house of a curio collector, where he expected to dine. The giver of the dinner to which he comes uninvited is an ambitious and rather illiterate woman, who had engaged "a man from Blankley's"—a department store which supplies social guests in emergencies—to fill a vacant chair at the dinner. Blankley's man fails to appear, and Lord Strathpeffer, who blunders into the wrong house at the last moment, is mistaken for him. It can readily be seen that this plot affords plenty of opportunities for humor, but Mr. Hawtrey, as the lord, fails to give the character anything like the distinct and emphatic force that Mr. D'Orsay, for instance, gives to "The Earl of Pawtucket." It is too bad that D'Orsay could not have a try at "The Man from Blankley's" at the Criterion. We can conceive of his unique characterization of the part. In the scene in which Hawtrey explains to the astonished guests that he is really a lord, and during which he smothered his laughter in his handkerchief and turns his back to the orchestra, he makes it difficult for the audience to understand whether he is really laughing or crying. He ought to do better with this, which is perhaps the best situation in the play. Among those who carry their parts with great success are Miss Alice de Winton, Miss Beatrice Terry, Mr. Henry Kemble, and Mr. Fred Thorne. "The Man from Blankley's" is full of delightful episodes, interesting situations, and humorous lines. The company does full justice to the play, and but for the fact that Mr. Hawtrey's work is naturally compared with his admirable acting in "A Message from



BRITISH SOLDIERS WARMLY WELCOMED ON AMERICAN SOIL.
FAMOUS HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, OF LONDON, ENTERING TRINITY CHURCH, BOSTON, TO ATTEND RELIGIOUS SERVICES, IS VIEWED AND CHEERED BY A LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWD.—Copyright by the Detroit Photographic Company.

Mars," his performance would merit nothing but praise. The new play has had a very warm welcome and is booked for a long run. A better balanced company has not appeared in this city in many a year.

Mr. Clyde Fitch, the playwright, imitating the successful novelist, always endeavors to strike an original note at the beginning of a production. The opening act of Maxine Elliott's new play at the Garrick, "Her Own Way," is given up to the playful antics of four little children at a birthday dinner. The prattle of these youngsters may not be altogether edifying to some, but it is most amusing to the ladies, and serves as a unique introduction to an entertaining performance. Miss Elliott has never had a better part than

Since their opening night at the Knickerbocker they have had crowded houses, and their limited engagement promises to be the best in their very excellent record. The performance is full of fun, the chorus is large and more or less attractive, and the show, an exaggerated sort of vaudeville, is the best of its kind in town.

The patrons of those popular and original fun-makers—and by no means bad actors—Messrs. Weber and Fields, will find in the new musical farce, "Whoop-Dee-Doo," much greater satisfaction and enjoyment than they obtained out of last year's productions at our most popular music-hall. A few of the old faces are missed, but new comers make up for all deficiencies. The best of these is Louis Mann, an actor of conspicuous merit. His work dovetails into that of his principals as neatly as if he had been with the company from the start. Nothing that New York produces is more attractive, from the standpoint of spectacular interest, stage-settings, handsome faces, and gracious smiles, than the performance at Weber and Fields', and it is plainly to be seen that "Whoop-Dee-Doo" has caught popular favor with a rush.

The new and original comedy in three acts, "Captain Dieppe," at the Empire, in which John Drew takes the principal character, would be vastly improved if the dialogue were cut, especially in the opening act; but it is an excellent play. The burden falls largely on the shoulders of Mr. Drew, but is effectively carried. He has the support of a small but well-selected company, including Margaret Dale and Ethel Hornick.

Some of the best of the new things of the fall season are "The Three Little Maids," at Daly's; the great spectacle "Ulysses," at the Garden; Harrigan in "Under Cover," at the Murray Hill; "Peggy from Paris," at the Madison Square; Mansfield in "Old Heidelberg," at the Lyric; Sothorn in "The Proud Prince," at the Herald Square; Crane in "The Spenders," at the Savoy; "Marta of the Lowlands," at the Manhattan, and "The Fisher Maiden," at the Victoria.

JASON.

Austria's Hard-working Ruler.

THE EMPEROR of Austria, who has been celebrating his seventy-third birthday, is still among the most active of monarchs. Recently, when advised by the doctors to shorten his day—for he rises at four in the morning—he replied, "That is quite impossible. I can only just get my day's work in as it is." His Majesty's greatest pleasure is the strict performance of his duties.

When Tired Out

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

IT vitalizes the nerves, assists the digestion, refreshes and invigorates the entire body. A tonic that permanently benefits. It induces restful sleep.

The Old Camper

has for forty-five years had one article in his supply—Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. It gives to soldiers, sailors, hunters, campers, and miners a daily comfort, "like the old home." Delicious in coffee, tea, and chocolate.

TELEPHONE Service lightens the cares of house-keeping, saves time, and prevents worry. Low rates. New York Telephone Company, 15 Dey Street.

The House Where I Was Born.

ROUND the little old deserted house the noisome weeds are growing,
And the wind unhindered wanders through the broken eastern door;
Every rafter, beam, and sash the finger-marks of Time is showing,
And Decay is running riot o'er the rubbish-covered floor.
Here a rotting pillar staggers; there an aged beam is falling;
Over yonder sags the mantel-piece, dejected and forlorn;
There is helplessness pathetic and the voice of Old Age calling
From each crumbling bit of mortar in the house where I was born.

HERE before the ancient fireplace, where the dust of years is lying,
I first saw the future pictured as I watched the embers glow;
Here I lay in boyish dreaming, while the shadows flitting, flying,
Were a hundred ghosts of fancy as they wandered to and fro;
Little knew I of the universe which spread itself around me
In a canopy of azure and a sea of waving corn;
All my world was on the hearthstone where my childhood dreaming found me;
I was king—and my dominion was the house where I was born.

THEY were happy days—God rest them!—for my feet had ne'er been straying
Where the soul is bruised and broken by the brambles of turmoil;
Ne'er the long years of anxiety my temples had been graying,
Nor my weary form bowed earthward 'neath the heavy hand of toil;
Earth was then a wonder palace. From the eastern window gazing
I beheld the new moon hanging like a shining silver horn;
And far down upon the heavens bright the evening star was blazing;
Both were shining, just to please me, o'er the house where I was born.

I HAVE passed from it forever. All the wonder and the glamour
Of the little eastern window from the world have worn away;
I have seen its disappointment; I have heard its empty clamor;
And the house I once thought wonderful—how pitiful to-day!
But who knows?—Perhaps eternity may bring a realizing
Of the things my fancy painted over childhood's early morn;
And, mayhap, the gift of prophecy was, after all, arising
In my heart when I lay dreaming in the house where I was born.

LOWELL OTUS REESE.

Fifty Years in the Life of a Great Railroad

By La Salle A. Maynard



THE LATE COMMODORE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Founder of the Vanderbilt system of railroads.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL of the incorporation of the New York Central Railroad, which fell due this year, was especially signalized by the beginning of extensive improvements in the terminal yards near the Grand Central station in New York City. This betterment has been undertaken because of the marvelous growth of the great Vanderbilt railway system. Some five hundred trains are now handled daily at the terminal, and nearly two million passengers per month enter and leave the station. This traffic, enormous as it is, is steadily increasing, and it is in order to dispose of it with greater facility and dispatch that the yards are to be enlarged and additions to their trackage made.

Very few statistics need be cited to enable the reader to realize the immense strides which this famous railroad system has taken since its humble origin. In 1831 the total length of the first nucleus of the New York Central lines was only seventeen miles, and its total equipment comprised merely the little primitive locomotive De Witt Clinton and three passenger cars that were like old-fashioned stage-coaches. The highest speed of this slender outfit was only fifteen miles an hour. In remarkable contrast stands the system of to-day, with its more than eleven thousand miles of railway and its equipment of 15,000 freight and 3,600 passenger cars, and 3,600 locomotives, some of which, drawing heavy trains, have attained a speed exceeding a mile a minute. Hundreds of splendid passenger trains now pass over the lines every day, while a tremendous amount of freight is carried between the big cities of the East and the West. Some of the freight trains consist of eighty to a hundred cars, each carrying from 60,000 to 100,000 pounds of merchandise, aggregating nearly ten million pounds to a train.

But it is in the celebrated Empire State express that the progress of this grand railway system is most strikingly typified. This is the fastest long-distance train in the world, running from New York to Buffalo, 440 miles, in eight hours and fifteen minutes, at an average speed of fifty-three and one-third miles per hour. For more than two hundred and sixteen miles the express averages sixty miles an hour, and on the nine-mile stretch between Rochester and Fairport it flies along at the rate of 66.33 miles per hour. The locomotive of this train weighs 144 tons, and hauls five cars whose combined weight is 261 tons. The train is furnished with every modern improvement, and, in spite of its wonderful swiftness, is one of the safest means of travel in the world.

Fifty years in the life of a mountain, a continent, or a star is an infinitesimal and insignificant segment of recorded time, but in the expansive, diversified, many-sided, and ever-changing life of the greatest of modern business enterprises, a great railroad system, fifty years sums up a marvelous amount of history. In the opinion of that most eminent American, Edward Everett Hale, three out of the five greatest achievements of this twentieth century will be railroad building—the completion of the Trans-Siberian road, the Cape to Cairo line in Africa, and the Pan-American road. We all know that the wonderful advancement of modern civilization has been measured in a large degree by the advancement of our modern railroad systems. These have been the greatest of civilizers, of pioneers, pathfinders, builders of empires and republics. It is the railroad locomotive that has sounded the marching call to the invading hosts who have conquered the wildernesses and desert places of our own great West, and who are to-day bringing under subjection to the needs of civilization the vast stretches of Siberia and the innermost wilds of the Dark Continent.

And if such large significance in the world's history, as Dr. Hale suggests, may be attached to railroad building in the future, what may not be said of the great railroad systems established in the past, such as the New York Central, which has recently celebrated

the semi-centennial of its incorporation. To realize what that act of incorporation signified in the history of railroading one should consider what it meant to the traveler, and still more what it meant to the shipper of freight, between Albany and Buffalo who, before the consolidation of May, 1853, had to ship from point to point over the two hundred and sixty miles between these cities on ten separate and independent lines, namely: the Albany and Schenectady, the Schenectady and Troy, the Utica and Schenectady, the Mohawk Valley, the Syracuse and Utica, the Syracuse and Utica direct, the Rochester and Syracuse, the Buffalo and Rochester, the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls, and the Buffalo and Lockport railways. The fussy citizen and the fretful woman who moan and scold over the hardships of railroad travel to-day, when they may ride hundreds of miles without being disturbed by a request to show tickets, and thousands of miles without a change of cars, would do well to reflect on this former condition of things and be thankful that they live and move to-day and not then.

That consolidation in 1853, as has been pointed out by General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels, was the first railroad merger in the United States. It was a small affair compared with the big combinations which have come since, but it was the path-breaker

solidation of the New York Central Company with the Hudson River Railroad in 1869, which event presaged an era of wonderful progress in the undeveloped West, for it created a direct line from the ocean to the great lakes, and brought distant territories into close connection with the seaboard.

All that the incorporation of the Central in 1853 meant to New York City, to the State at large, and to all the cities and towns threaded by the line from the metropolis to Buffalo, it would take not one volume, but many, to tell. It insured the easy and permanent predominance of New York over its then rivals on the Atlantic coast, and it gave the State itself a long lead over all the rest of the American commonwealths. The extension of the railroads from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi and the Missouri (the Mississippi was reached by through communication in 1854 and the Missouri in 1859) united the West with the East by a stronger tie than the Mississippi had established between the West and the South, put the West with the East on the side of the Union in 1861, and rendered inevitable the Union triumph in 1865. And that was only one way out of a hundred ways in which that incorporation act of 1853 was vitally related to great events in the political and industrial history of the past half-century in the State and nation.

It might, indeed, be truthfully said that the history of the New York Central during the past fifty years is the history largely of the development of the Empire State in the same time, enlisting in it, as it did, the efforts of men prominent socially and financially, bringing into the commercial life of the country so much that was new and of universal benefit, and giving such opportunity for the enhancement of individual interests and ambitions. If it were possible to trace out and set forth the full narrative of all that fifty years of a railroad's history it would be found to touch and influence the life of the people in almost every phase, and include events as startling and dramatic as anything in the pages of fiction.

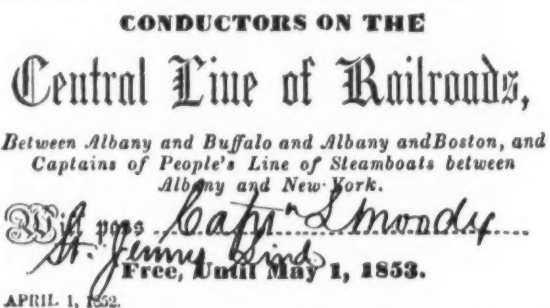
It would be really not the history of a railroad, but the history of men, measures, and methods potent in the progress and welfare of the State. Take, for instance, a few of the notable men who were identified with the Central in its early days as owners and officials, such as E. D. Morgan, Dean Richmond, Daniel Drew, Erastus Corning, and the elder Vanderbilt; or simply as promoters and public supporters, like the redoubtable Thurlow Weed and the ever-elloquent and widely popular Chauncey M. Depew; and what an entertaining story might be woven out of the facts, incidents, and events which their names suggest. How many of these and a multitude of other men have owed their prominence in the world, their wealth, their social status, and their political power, largely to their connection with this railroad enterprise!

No phase of the development and extension of the New York Central system would have so much human interest, if it could be written, as that showing its bearings and influence upon the social life of the people in the region traversed. This influence would be found, for the most part, vital and beneficent, making for the higher and the nobler things of life, finer culture, wider visions, and loftier aspirations. It was the saying of the veteran General Sherman, who was in command of the regular army in the far West during the construction of the Northern Pacific, that the completion of that line would do more toward solving the Indian problem than all other influences combined, and subsequent events have shown that he was right.

There were no Indian problems for the New York Central to solve, but it helped directly in the solution of many others that were no less vitally related to the well-being of the people. First of all it solved the problem for a vast number of farmers and manufacturers of securing quick, easy, and cheap communication with the markets of the world; it brought steady and remunerative



THE LATE DANIEL DREW, Once famous among New York's financiers and railroad owners.



Front view of a fifty-year-old pass.



Reverse of pass, with several signatures.

OLD PASS ISSUED BEFORE CONSOLIDATION, AND COVERING SIX RAILROADS.

for all the rest of them, was a very important consolidation for that time, and was, of course, the application to the railroad business of that principle of concentration which has been made necessary in all sorts of activities, and which is especially prominent in 1903. The act of 1853 opened the way for the con-



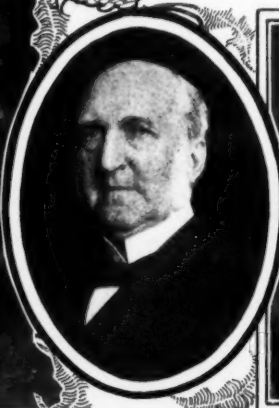
WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, Who is potent in the affairs of the Vanderbilt system. *Alman & Co.*



THE LATE CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Second of that name at the head of the Vanderbilt lines.



GEORGE H. DANIELS, General passenger agent of the New York Central Railroad. *George J. Hare, Jr.*



HONORABLE CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Chairman of the New York Central board of directors.



A. H. SMITH, General manager of the New York Central Railroad. *Pack Brothers.*

Continued on page 405.



ELLIOTT SCHENCK, THE ABLE CONDUCTOR OF HENRY W. SAVAGE'S ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY. *Gutekunst.*



SCENE IN ACT III. OF "CAPTAIN DIEPPE," IN WHICH JOHN DREW RECENTLY OPENED THE RENOVATED EMPIRE THEATRE. PLAYERS, FROM THE LEFT: ALISON SKIPWORTH, MARGARET DALE, JOHN DREW, GEORGE W. HOWARD, AND ETHEL HORNICK.



LILLIAN RUSSELL IN "WHOOP-DEE-DOO," WEBER AND FIELDS' LATEST SUCCESS, AT THEIR BROADWAY MUSIC-HALL. *Marceau.*



WILLIAM MORRIS AND MABEL BARRISON AS THE "BABES" IN "BABES IN TOYLAND," THE POPULAR NEW EXTRAVAGANZA AT THE MAJESTIC. — *Windcott.*



CHARLES GUYER AS "GRUMIO" IN "BABES IN TOYLAND." — *Windcott.*



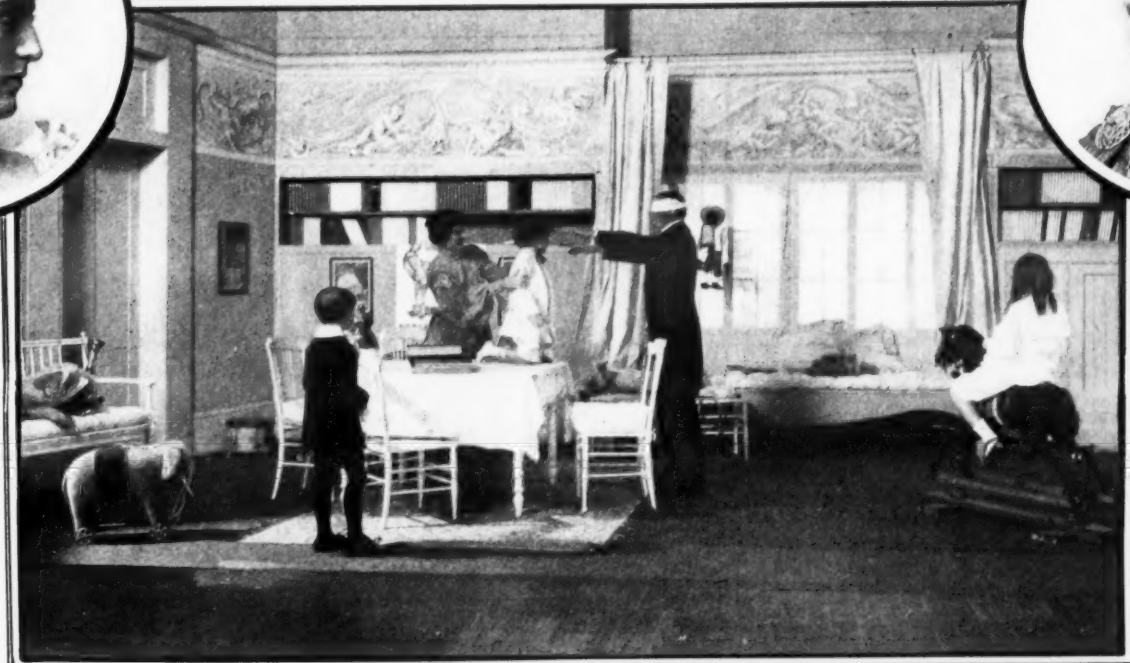
HARRY SHORT, AL. WESTON, AND EDNA BRONSON IN HARRY VON TILZER'S COMIC OPERA, "THE FISHER MAIDEN," AT THE VICTORIA — *Hall.*



NELLIE DALY, THE COMICAL "JILL" IN "BABES IN TOYLAND." — *Windcott.*



MAXINE ELLIOTT, WHO HAS MET WITH SIGNAL SUCCESS IN HER FIRST STARRING VENTURE ALONE, IN "HER OWN WAY." *Morrison.*



PRETTY SCENE IN ACT I. OF "HER OWN WAY," ONE OF THE SEASON'S CHIEF SUCCESSES, AT THE GARRICK—MAXINE ELLIOTT STANDING BEHIND THE CHILD, AND CHARLES CHERRY BLINDFOLDED. — *Hall.*



E. H. SOTHERN, WHO IS APPEARING IN MC CARTHY'S NEW PLAY, "THE PROUD PRINCE," AT THE HERALD SQUARE. *Schlöss.*

NEW YORK'S DRAMATIC SEASON IN FULL BLAST.

MUSIC AND DRAMA REPRESENTED BY SKILLED AND POPULAR PLAYERS IN PLEASING RÔLES.



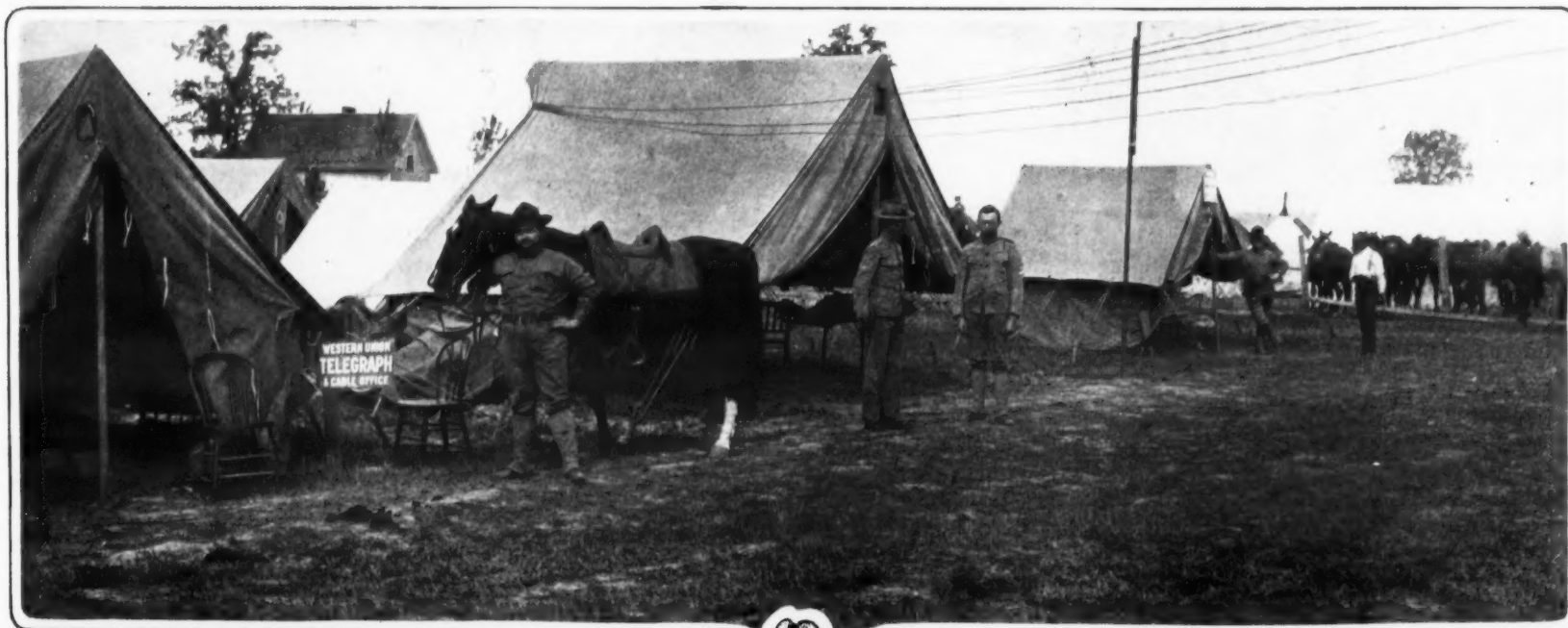
COLONEL ARTHUR L. WAGNER, CHIEF UMPIRE AT THE MANOEUVRES, IN FRONT OF HIS TENT AT HEAD-QUARTERS ON OFFICERS' ROW.—Cawein.



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. BATES, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COMBINED FORCES, RECEIVING JUNIOR OFFICERS AT HIS TENT.—Cawein.



UNIQUE AERIAL POSE OF A REGULAR TOSSED IN A BLANKET.—Muller.



CENTRAL TELEGRAPH STATION AT THE MILITARY CAMP.—Muller.



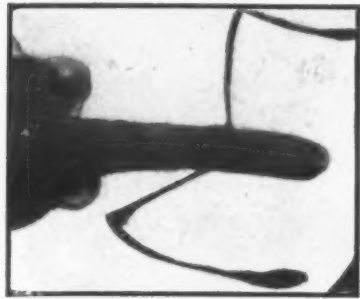
PRIVATES OF THE REGULAR CAVALRY SWIMMING THEIR HORSES IN THE OHIO RIVER.—Cawein.



UNCLE SAM'S HUNGRY WARRIORS FORMED IN LINE FOR MESS.—Muller.

NOTABLE MANOEUVRES OF REGULARS AND MILITIA.

SCENES AT CAMP YOUNG, WEST POINT, KY., WHERE 12,500 STATE AND FEDERAL TROOPS PRACTICED MIMIC WAR.

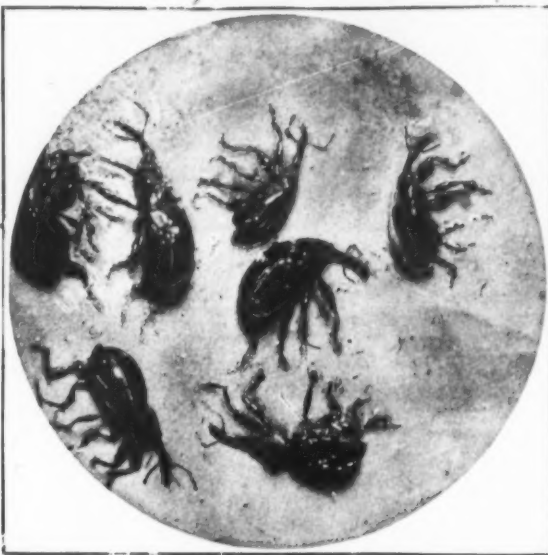


EYE, PROBOSCIS, AND ANTENNAE OF THE COTTON-BOLL WEEVIL MAGNIFIED MANY TIMES.—Munger.

A NEW ENEMY to King Cotton has appeared in the Southwest so formidable as to cause the very throne of that monarch to shake. Individually, this foe of the cotton plant is small and insignificant, only a tiny insect; but in its collective capacity, where it forms a host in numbers like the sands of the sea, it becomes a scourge more to be dreaded than the Goths and Vandals of the olden times. The name of this pest is the cotton-boll weevil. The creature is believed to be a native of Mexico. It crossed the Rio Grande a few years ago and invaded Texas, where it has already executed vengeance in a more terrible form than any army from over the southern border could ever have done. It has already inflicted damages to the cotton crop of Texas estimated at not less than \$400,000,000, and nothing has yet been discovered to stay its ravages, although the State government has offered the handsome sum of \$5,000 to any one who will devise a remedy. The weevil host is marching steadily northward through Texas, and there is great fear that it may reach the cotton fields of the other Gulf States, and threaten a great industry with ruin.

The Cotton-boll Weevil

The New Terror of the Southern Cotton Planter



ACTIVE GROUP OF THE INSECTS WHICH HAVE DONE \$400,000,000 DAMAGE TO THE COTTON CROPS OF TEXAS.—Munger.

We are able to give the first illustrations that have yet appeared of this dreadful pest. They show the

weevils magnified about four times. The creatures are about the size of the common house fly, of oval shape, dark-gray color, winged, and six-legged.

The body is broad at the rear and tapers toward the head, which is supplied with a long, curved proboscis and two delicate antennae, or feelers. In their working state the insects are exceedingly lively and not easily captured. They are able to fly long distances, and appear suddenly in new and unexpected places. The weevils' power of endurance is very great, a fact which adds much to their formidable character. A writer in the Galveston News relates how, recently, the manager of an ice factory in that city captured a dozen full-grown, active boll weevils, which he placed in a small vial, and after tightly corking the bottle he took it to the factory and there froze it in the middle of a 200-pound cake of ice. After the freezing process the cake of ice was placed on exhibition on the street and allowed to melt. When the weevils were exposed to the sunshine, after thirty hours' captivity in this frozen receptacle, the insects showed signs of activity and life that discouraged the experimenters.



CONSIDERABLY MAGNIFIED SPECIMEN OF THE DESTRUCTIVE COTTON-BOLL WEEVIL.—Munger.

A Greek Theatre in America

ONE OF the most notable structures in the world was dedicated on September 24th at Berkeley, Cal., where the University of California, under the impetus of the Phoebe A. Hearst plans, is rearing some stately buildings. The most remarkable building of them all is the Greek amphitheatre, the only structure of its kind in the world, which was dedicated on the day mentioned in the presence of 10,000 people, under a sky as blue as ever canopied Athens. The theatre is without covering, but most of the year is entirely practical for California, and will be used by the University of California as an assembly hall.

The dedicatory exercises were simple and interesting. Addresses were made by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; by Benjamin Weed, a former student, who discovered the natural amphitheatre with its wonderful acoustic properties among the wooded hills where the Greek theatre now stands, and by Professor Howard, of the architectural department, who designed the building, though the actual superintendent of construction was a woman, Miss Julia Morgan, of California, one of the few woman graduates of the *beaux arts*, and also by William Randolph Hearst, who gave the \$40,000 which the building has already cost, and who will give \$20,000 or more to complete it, as it is going to run far above the estimates. After these speeches Aristophanes' comedy of "The Birds" was given in the original Greek—costumes, chorus, and all clinging as closely to Attic traditions as possible.

While this wonderful open-air theatre is a structure modeled in a general way after the ancient classical buildings of a similar character, no single structure has been followed, although the ruined theatre at Epidauros, in Greece, offers many points of similarity. The theatre, as a whole, is made of two distinct parts, the stage and auditorium corresponding respectively to the ancient logeion and theatron. The floor of the stage is 133x28 feet, and it is sufficiently

large to seat the entire body of the regents, the faculty, and the large graduating classes. Entirely open toward the auditorium, the stage is surrounded by a beautiful wall, topped by an impressive cornice. The wall is 42 feet high, and is surrounded by a complete classic order of Greek doric columns. Five openings pierce the wall, and on the occasion of the performance of "The Birds" the stage was screened with foliage, and the action took place in the pit reserved for the orchestra, after the Athenian fashion of Aristophanes' time. The auditorium is semicircular in form, 254 feet in diameter, and divided into two concentric series, or tiers, of seats. The entire building is of Portland cement, beautifully smooth. When finished, the upper rows of seats will all be of the smooth cement and the lower tiers will be faced with terra-cotta. There is talk of covering the seats and the stage wall with marble, but this is not determined upon. A double colonnade will ultimately surround the auditorium, and beyond the seats now rise stately trees, which wave their green tops over the wall on such spectacles as have not been seen in the world for centuries, and never at all in this Western Hemisphere.

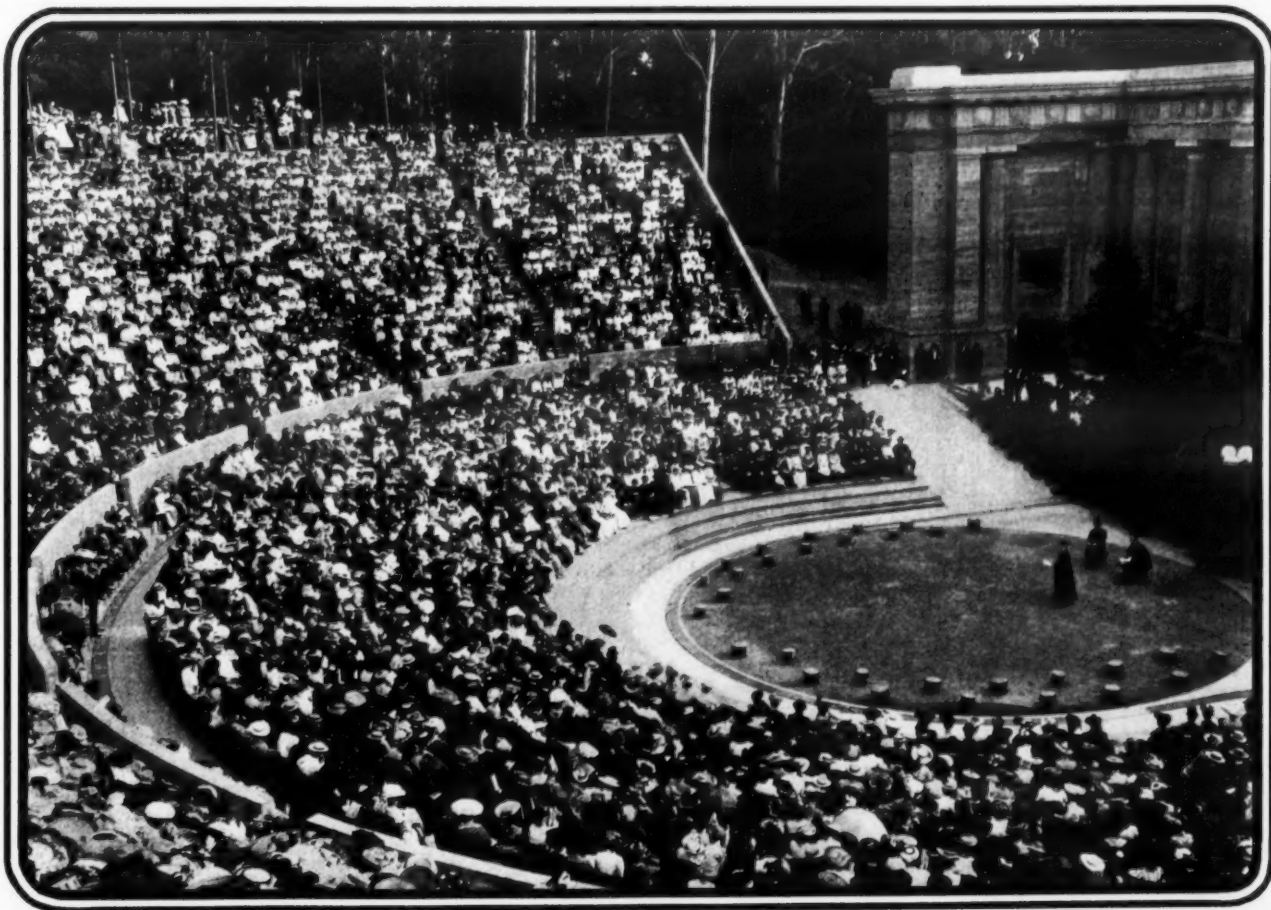
The second day after the dedication the theatre was used for the regular student meeting, and the next day Ben Greet, manager of "Everyman," gave, with the

Everyman company, a performance of "Twelfth Night" as it was done in Shakespeare's time. MABEL CRAFT DEERING.

A Baby Every Five Minutes.

WE FAIL TO understand why the members of the New York Board of Education should have been thrown into "a state of consternation," as a daily paper had it, by the assertion in a report made to them by a physician that the average rate of increase in the number of babies in Manhattan had grown from five to eleven an hour, or to one baby about every five minutes. This is only a new and somewhat novel way of stating a truth with which almost everybody is familiar, namely, that we are living in strenuous times, and that New York is a great, a growing, and a mightily progressive city. Last year, according to this same authority, who seems to speak with excellent knowledge, about fifty-five thousand new babies were reported in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and while the statistics for this year will not be ready until next January, this doctor found, so he says, that during the first three months of this year there had been an increase of six babies to the hour. It is gratifying also to be informed that a still more encouraging prospect

looms up before loyal New Yorkers in the expressed belief by this baby statistician that the birth rate will mount still higher, and that the average of babies born in the two boroughs will soon be as high as twenty per hour, or a baby every three minutes. As an argument for the continuance of the Low administration, this ought to satisfy even the critical Mr. Jerome, especially since it is accompanied with the statement that the death rate for children is falling from one-third to one-tenth, this decline being attributed to the present board of health, which has been taking measures to protect babies from impure milk and unsanitary arrangements.



DEDICATION OF THE ONLY GREEK THEATRE IN AMERICA.

FORMAL OPENING OF THE FINE NEW CLASSIC STRUCTURE DONATED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CAL., BY THE HEARST FAMILY.

A TALE OF THE POLICE

BY GEORGE E. WALSH

IN TWO CHAPTERS.—CHAPTER I.

IT WAS a forlorn and dismal day for Jimmy. The keen wintry air penetrated to the marrow of his bones—for he had come up from the South, where the air was warmer and balmier—and the cold winds from off the bay chilled the very blood in his veins. He was not properly clothed for the season of the year; but that was such an old story he did not mind.

The inhospitable climate of his native city did not strike such terror to his heart as the lack of appreciation of friends. Homesick and footsore, he had worked his way north to find his native city closed to him. He had arrived the night before, and that morning he had received word of his banishment.

But six months' absence from home makes the heart sick for familiar sights and sounds, and Jimmy was no exception to the rule. Like a returned soldier from distant battlefields, he wandered up and down the avenues, greedily studying the signs and changes in the city.

"Seems to me it grows more'n a week than most cities in a year," he reflected. "It's a mighty fine city to live in—an' to die in, too, I guess."

Then, seeing a suspicious looking person approaching, he dodged in a door-way, and only emerged when the man had passed beyond sight.

"It ain't fair to send me right away again," he continued, bitterly. "I ain't done nothing; they might let me alone. If they don't I'll—"

There was a show of white teeth, which reminded one of the angry fangs of a wild animal brought to bay.

Down the avenue Jimmy made his way, watching furtively the sea of faces which streamed past him, and always noting the changes that had been made in the old familiar landmarks. Once he stopped unnecessarily long before a pawnshop and looked in at the pile of goods temptingly displayed behind the plate-glass. His eyes grew in size and greed, and his brain momentarily forgot its restiveness. When a hand was laid on his shoulders he turned with a frightened snarl; but it immediately subsided to a whine and protest.

"What do you want of me?" he asked, recognizing at a glance the astute face before him.

"You know the new rule, Jimmy," the man said. "You should have left before it was too late. We gave you fellows twenty-four hours' notice."

"But I ain't a thief or a crook," whined Jimmy. "I'm—I'm only a—"

"Your picture is in the rogues' gallery, ain't it?" "It don't b'long there," snapped Jimmy. "I never did nothing to make you put it there. It was only to help you fellows that—"

The detective touched him smartly on the shoulder and said,

"Come with me, and no further words. You are wanted at headquarters."

"You'll be sorry you took me there," replied Jimmy. "I ain't going to be arrested for nothing. I've just come from the South, and I'm homesick and tired. I want to rest, and be let alone."

"You'll have a chance," answered the officer, as they walked along together. "Most of your cronies are locked up or out of the city. You'd be lonely without 'em."

"I've blown on most of 'em, and they don't want to see me. You might let me alone after what I've done for you."

"Tell that to the captain."

"I will, and more, too! I'll squeal! Yes, I will! I've squealed on my pals to help the police. Now I'll squeal on you fellows. I ain't so easy as you think."

Don't I know 'bout the changes in the city? 'Taint what it used to be for you fellows. Well, I'll tell something I know. It will kinder make somebody squirm. You wait!"

When they reached headquarters Jimmy was held in the outer chamber while his captor went

inside to talk with his superior. The latter listened intently to the detective's story, scowling and biting his lips.

"Jimmy squeal?" he said. "I don't believe he has the backbone. He's a broken-down old man, and—yes, yes, he could prove very dangerous if he told all. What can we do? Let me see. I have it! Hold him for a while."

Seated on the grimy bench outside, Jimmy was revolving over and over in his mind the stories of exposure of the police which he could unfold. Had he not been used as a "go-between" for years, doing the dirty work for subordinates and superiors for the mere pittance of a few dollars a week—just enough to give him a shelter and whiskey to drink? Were not roundsmen, wardmen, captains, and detectives in his power? But would the people believe him? Would a court of justice accept his word?

Further reflection was cut short by the appearance of the detective. The man approached him solemnly and said, "Follow me!"

Jimmy followed. They walked through the usual crowd at headquarters. It was the season when, with a spasm of fear or of virtue, the police were rounding up all the crooks and suspicious persons in the city. It was under this charge that Jimmy supposed he was arrested.

He was surprised to find himself led beyond to the captain's private room. There were several detectives and private citizens lounging around. When Jimmy entered one of the latter exclaimed, pointing to him, "That's the man! Yes, I'm positive—absolutely positive!"

Jimmy started and looked at the speaker. He had never seen him before. Another one of the men stepped up and surveyed him carefully.

"I think I can swear that he had on those very same clothes," he began, slowly. "He certainly had that hat, and his hair was a light sandy color."

"What's all this about?" growled Jimmy, not liking the appearance of things, and frightened somewhat by his surroundings.

The detectives conversed in low tones with the captain and his visitors. Then one of them approached Jimmy with a blood-stained knife.

"Jimmy, did you ever see this knife before?" he asked.

"Why, yes, it is mine—no, no, it has blood on it! I never saw it! It isn't mine! Mine—"

"Where is yours, then? Produce it."

Jimmy felt nervously in his pockets, but his knife was gone. He had it that morning. It must have dropped out of his ragged pocket.

"Never mind," said the captain, sternly. "We have the evidence. Did you ever own a pipe, Jimmy?"

"Yes, I have one now."

He started to fish it up from his pocket, but the pipe, too, was missing. The captain smiled and said, holding up an old, smoke-blackened pipe, "Is this it?"

"Yes. Did I lose it?"

Turning to one of the detectives the captain asked, "Did you find this in the house near the murdered man?"

The detective nodded. "It was close to the body, as if it had been dropped from the murderer's pockets while striking the last blow with the knife."

Jimmy had suddenly turned pale; then the room and the people in it swam around him, but his voice articulated,

"I didn't do it! I'm no murderer. What does it all mean, captain? For God's sake don't torment me! I ain't no murderer. I just came up from the South."

"Yes; just so, Jimmy, and you slept down on Staten Island Friday?"

"Yes—no!"

Seeing he had fallen in the trap again, Jimmy protested vehemently that he had not been on Staten Island for a year, but his words fell on deaf ears.

"Take him down to the scene of the murder," said the captain, slowly, "and go over every detail with him again. I think we have enough evidence then to convict him."

"Convict me—of murder?" murmured Jimmy in a quavering voice. "You know I didn't do it—couldn't do it, captain," he pleaded. "I'm too much of a coward. I never could do it. I'm innocent, captain. Don't put murder against me. I've sneaked purses, and helped—"

"Take him away!" was the cold answer.

Jimmy was dragged away to a secret part of the building where he knew hardened criminals were temporarily held. He pleaded and prayed by turns, his heart growing sick at the thought of the terrible crime that was being fastened upon him. The hideous thought of the long trial, the verdict of guilty, the vigil in the death chamber, and then the final day of execution—these visions ran riot in his brain, and made him sick and dizzy.

The next day they took him down to the scene of the murder. It was late in the afternoon when they reached an old deserted house which looked as if it had not been occupied for years. Back of it was a wood.

"He must have sneaked out of the woods after dusk," one of the detectives said, meaningly. "It would be easy for him to do it."

"Let us see the room again," his companion answered.

The two stepped inside of the house, leaving Jimmy for the moment unguarded and unprotected. The fear that the police were trying to fasten the crime upon him to get rid of him gave to Jimmy new cunning and strength. Realizing that he was alone, he glanced around, and then without premeditation made a bolt for

Continued on page 405.



"MADE A BOLT FOR THE WOODS."



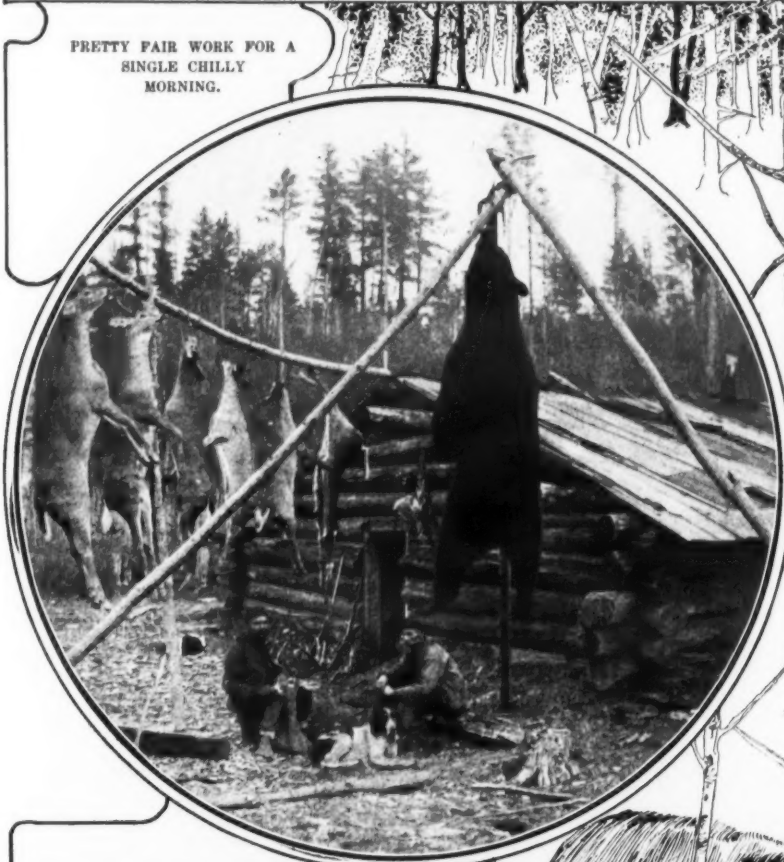
"ONCE HE STOPPED UNNECESSARILY LONG BEFORE A PAWNSHOP."



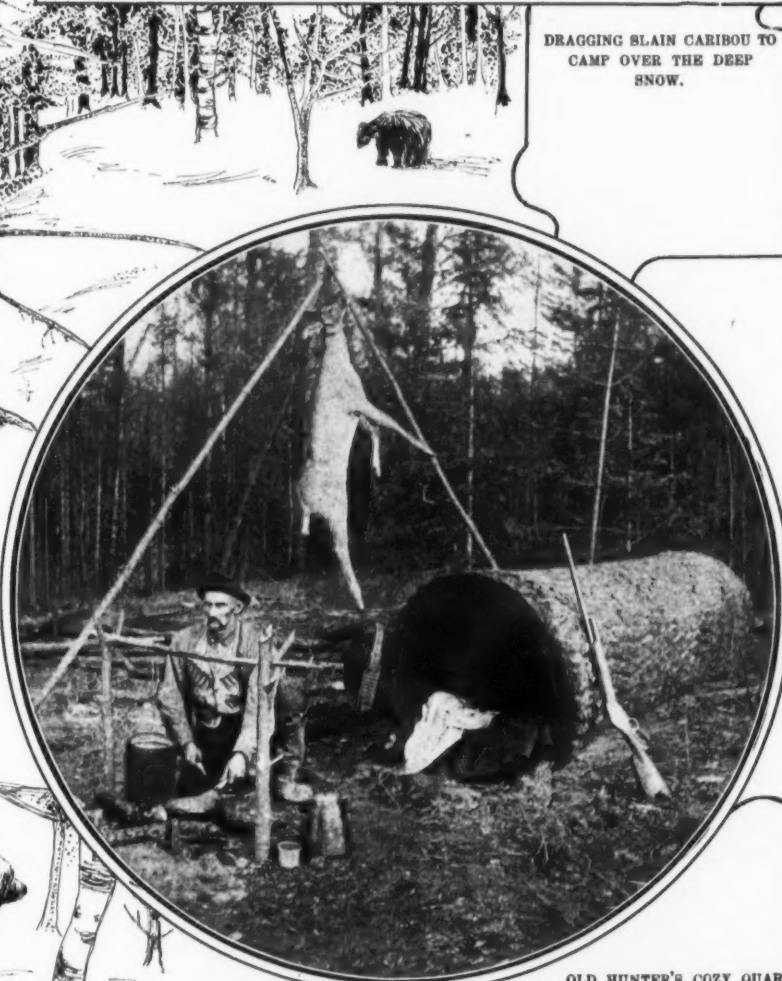
PRETTY FAIR WORK FOR A SINGLE CHILLY MORNING.



DRAGGING SLAIN CARIBOU TO CAMP OVER THE DEEP SNOW.



SUCCESSFUL HUNTERS' LODGE IN THE NORTHERN WISCONSIN WILDERNESS.



OLD HUNTER'S COZY QUARTERS IN A HUGE HOLLOW LOG.



SPORTSMEN BRINGING A SUPPLY OF VENISON TO CAMP.



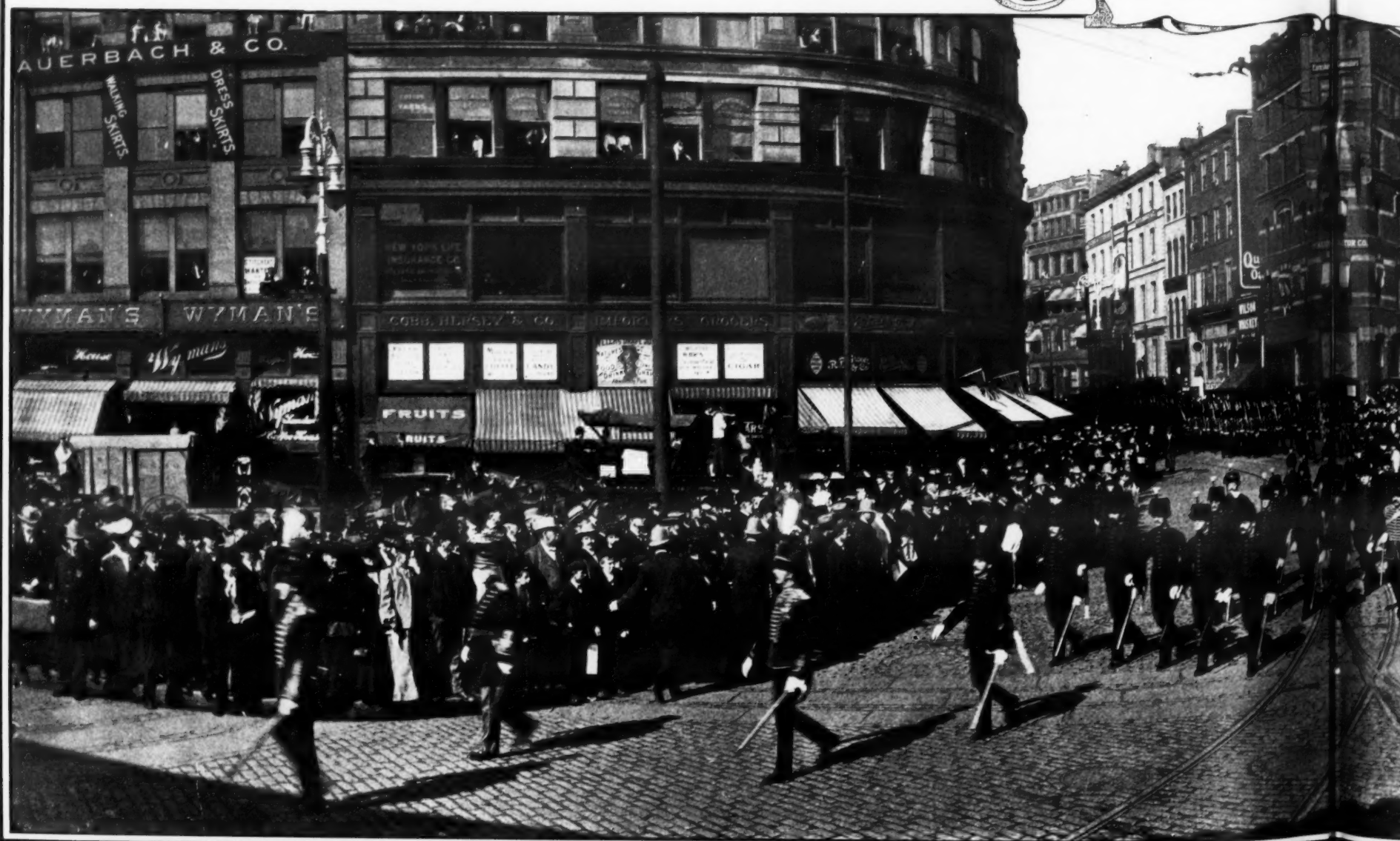
EXCELLENT LUCK OF DUCK-HUNTERS AT LONG POINT, CANADA.

HEIGHT OF THE FALL SPORTING SEASON.
WILDERNESS HAUNTS AND PRIZED TROPHIES OF THE EXPERT AMERICAN HUNTER.

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CROWDS WELCOME THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON, WHILE PASSING THROUGH EXCHANGE PLACE AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., TO SEND A CLAMB



BOSTON'S ENTHUSIASTIC GREETING TO LONDON'S FAMED ARTILLERY COMPANY, WITH

ENGLAND'S MOST ANCIENT AND FAMOUS MILITARY
HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, OF LONDON, PARADES BEFORE LARGE AND ADMIRING CROWDS



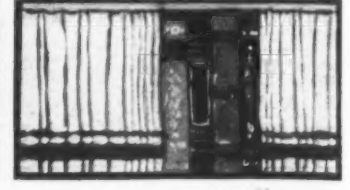
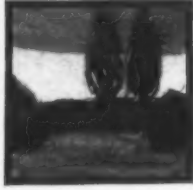
THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, OF
PASSING THROUGH EXCHANGE SQUARE,
B. E. L., TO MEET A CLAMBAKE.



THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, WITH ITS CANADIAN BAND, AT DEWEY SQUARE.

A MILITARY BODY VISITS THE UNITED STATES.

ADMIRING CROWDS IN NEW ENGLAND'S LEADING CITIES.—Copyright, 1903, by Elmer Chickering & Co.



BOOKS AND AUTHORS

By La Salle A. Maynard



THOMAS NELSON PAGE, the author of "Gordon Keith," a

novel which now seems to lead in popular favor, has been successful in everything to which he has put his hand except, possibly, public reading. We chanced to hear him in this capacity some years ago, when he was in the first flush of his fame as the author of "Marse Chan," and the effort was certainly not a success from an elocutionary point of view. The occasion was an entertainment at Chickering Hall, New York, for the benefit of the American Copyright League, the programme consisting of readings by prominent authors of the day. James Russell Lowell presided, and among those who read, and attempted to read, were Charles Dudley Warner, who gave his Adirondack bear story; George William Curtis, who gave a selection from "Prue and I"; William Dean Howells, Frank R. Stockton, and Thomas Nelson Page. Warner and Curtis were gifted in public speech as in letters, and were delightful, as always, to hear, but the three others mentioned went from bad in Howells to worse in Page, and few, if any, in the audience would have known what they were reading about had their selections not been noted in the programme. The difficulty with all three seemed to be that their voices lacked the volume necessary to fill such a place of assembly. Poor Stockton seemed the shyest of all, and he could hardly be heard beyond the footlights.

LIKE SO many other writers of times past and present, Mr. Page began his active career as a member of the legal profession, but unlike most he made a success of that before he gave himself wholly to literature. His first accepted poem, "Unc Gabe's White Folks," published in *Scribner's* in 1876, was written in his law office in Richmond, Va., and when he wrote his first successful story "Marse Chan," in 1884, he was still giving his daylight hours and his best energies to his law practice. In fact, it was not until he came to New York, in 1891, as the successor of Warner in the conduct of "The Drawer" in *Harper's Monthly* that he really turned his back on Coke and Blackstone, and finally embarked on a literary career. For the past ten years Mr. Page has made his home in Washington, and there were written both "Red Rock" and "Gordon Keith."

AS A READER and interpreter of his own writings before the public, F. Hopkinson Smith stands before any author of the day of whom we know. Mr. Smith, as every one knows, is a man of amazing versatility and range of genius, being not only a civil engineer of the first rank, but an artist of the most exquisite taste and feeling and the author of several successful novels. To all this he adds also the gift of winning public speech. Ease, grace, and naturalness are the characteristics of his reading, and his stories take upon themselves a new charm when heard from his own lips. We know of at least one suburban town where he has appeared on the platform for three successive seasons, and may be heard for many more with no diminution in his popularity. It may be noted here that Mr. Smith has consented to relate further incidents in the career of Colonel Carter of Carterville, which will appear in the form of a story entitled, "Colonel Carter's Christmas." The book, which Charles Scribner's Sons have put to press, will have eight illustrations in color, by F. C. Yohn. All the old characters are met again—the inimitable Chad, Nancy, Fitz, Klutchem—together with two new ones. Incidentally an attempt will be made to produce a fine piece of book making as regards typography, binding and illustration.

THE OLD and still untainted Democracy will doubtless find much that will appeal especially to them in Mr. Thomas E. Watson's "Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," which D. Appleton & Co. announce for immediate publication, although the work is by no means designed for their special edification. Mr. Watson's well-known political leanings and his former party affiliations mean, of course, that the life and services of the great Virginian will be treated in a thoroughly sympathetic spirit, but also with true historical breadth and impartiality. For many generations Mr. Watson's ancestors had been of the landed gentry of the Georgia neighborhood where Mr. Watson now lives. They were slave-owners and representative men. The first Legislature of Georgia had a Tom Watson in it. The first public meeting ever held in that State to declare against Great Britain had

a Thomas Watson among the signers, besides several other members of the family. That meeting was held within eight miles of Mr. Watson's present home. Mr. Watson was at the head of the Democratic electoral ticket in Georgia in 1888, and was elected to Congress in 1890, carrying by the heaviest majority every county in the district save that of his opponent's residence, in which no contest was made. He secured the free-delivery postal service, and the first appropriation Congress ever made for it. This was in February, 1893. At the time he proposed it much ridicule was heaped upon him. Congress at the next session renewed the appropriation, and then the government went to work. This is the actual beginning of the free-delivery system as applied to rural communities, and Mr. Watson deserves the credit for it.

THE NAME of Mr. Jacob A. Riis was lately mentioned together with those of Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, Mr. Jacob Schiff, Mr. R. Fulton Cutting, and President Butler, of Columbia, as men who might be willing to run for aldermen on the municipal ticket this fall, and thus serve the city where service such as they could give is sorely needed. It is not too much to say that no man living is better qualified to render valuable service to the city in almost any official capacity than Mr. Riis, for he knows and understands the life, needs, and conditions of the common people as no other man does. Mr. Riis has already given many years, and the best of his life, to the welfare of the metropolis, and it is doubtful whether his power and range of usefulness would be increased by his election to any public office. He has heretofore refused all invitations of this kind on the ground that he could do more of the things he wants to do in the way he wants to do them as a private individual than he could as a public official. And this is doubtless true. Public office can surely have no charms for a man of the type of Mr. Riis, who hates red-tape and scorns conventionalities when wrongs are to be righted and abuses rooted out. Mr. Riis has fathomed the depths of municipal politics, and knows by heart all the devious ways of ward "bosses," and the tricks and subterfuges of the local leaders of the gangs and halls, but he is by far too straightforward himself, too frank in his speech, and too direct in his methods to be a successful politician. His different books, and especially the latest, "The Battle with the Slum," make the best campaign documents that we know of from which to draw effective argument for the present mayoralty contest in New York. For a truthful, vivid, terrific "showing up" of the horrors and infamies of Tammany rule there is nothing comparable with Mr. Riis's books, this showing being all the more impressive from the fact that it is not made with any political end in view.

MUCH INDUSTRY and a corresponding amount of good taste have been displayed by Mr. Moses King, the publisher, in the large collection of pictures he has brought together in his recent "King's Views of New York City." The volume contains some four hundred handsome photo-engravings of prominent buildings and interesting views in and about the Borough of Manhattan from Harlem to the Battery, all brought up on fine paper and beautifully bound. Among the views included are several of notable buildings as yet in existence only on paper in some architect's office, such as the new *Times* block and the new and enormous terminals yet to be erected by the New York Central and Pennsylvania companies. As an illustrated souvenir of New York up to date this volume is unequaled.

MANY INTERESTING deductions may be drawn from the printed list of the "100 best books" chosen by 3,000 Chicago school children. One of the first things to be noted is the place which the writings of Louisa M. Alcott continue to hold in the affections of little people, her "Little Women" receiving more votes than any other book in the list, with a total of eight Alcott books—on the whole, more than double the number chosen from any other one author. Other stories holding a high rank in juvenile favor, according to this showing, are "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which comes next to "Little Women," with Defoe's classic in the third place, and "Grimm's Fairy Tales," "Black Beauty," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and "Alice in Wonderland" well toward the top. It is a significant fact that Fiske's "History of the United States" for schools stands No. 15 on the list, up among the story

books, and that no other history of the United States is higher up on the list than No. 81. This fact is a high tribute, on the part of 3,000 children ranging from nine to fifteen years of age, to the simple and interesting way in which Mr. Fiske writes history. The secret of his success as a writer is his use of simple, forcible English, and his habit of tracing the relationship between cause and effect in such a manner as to give to history the interest of a story.

OUR POPULAR authors are apt to take a hand in politics from time to time, even those who are not Rudyard Kiplings, or Booth Tarkingtons; but it is generally with an attempt to influence the public mind, preparatory to some issue about to be decided. Mr. Charles Protherow, in his chatty stories of "Life in the Mercantile Marine" (John Lane), advocates certain amendments which would improve the service. As a curious coincidence, some few days before the publication of this book a report of the committee of the board of trade on the mercantile marine in London was laid upon the table in the House of Commons at Westminster, and, strange to say, the points upon which Mr. Protherow lays particular stress, as needing amendment, are the very items of improvement recommended by the committee as likely to advance and benefit the service.

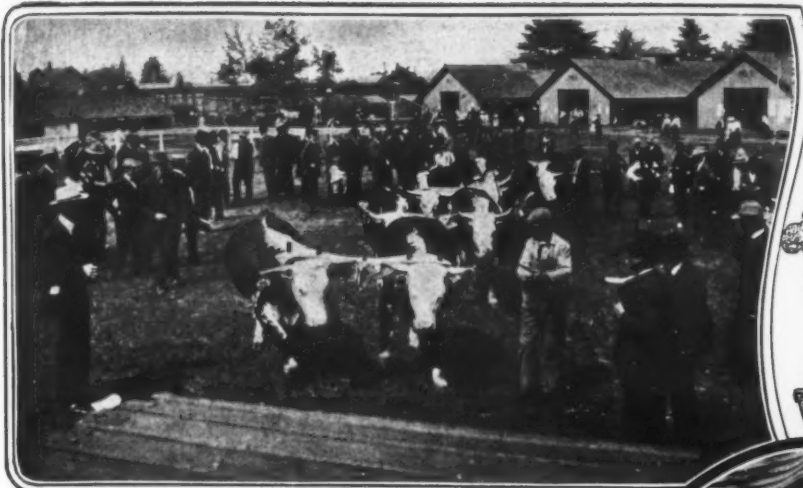
LITTLE, BROWN & CO. have in preparation handy volume sets of Dumas and other novelists. The romances of Dumas are comprised in the unusually small compass of forty-eight volumes; the novels of Jane Austen will appear in six; the romances and literary memoirs of Alphonse Daudet in sixteen; the novels of Victor Hugo in fourteen; the novels of Bulwer Lytton in thirty, and the novels and poems of George Eliot in ten. The form will be duodecimo, and illustrations will be added in half-tone, etching, and photogravure.

A List of Choice New Books.

- ZUT AND OTHER PARISIANS. By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
LETTERS FROM A CHINESE OFFICIAL. Being an Eastern view of Western civilization. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.
CRUISING AMONG THE CARIBBEES. Summer Days in Winter Months. By Charles A. Stoddard. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
THE LAND OF THE HEATHER. By Clifton Johnson. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. \$2 net.
ELEANOR DAYTON. By Nathaniel Stephenson. John Lane. \$1.50.
THE HOUSE ON THE SANDS. By Charles Marriott. John Lane. \$1.50.
PLACE AND POWER. By Ellen T. Fowler. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
THAT BETTY. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. F. H. Revell Company. \$1.
THE LITTLE SHEPHERD OF KINGDOM COME. By John Fox. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
CENTRAL EUROPE. By Joseph Patsch. D. Appleton & Co. \$2 net.
GOOD-BYE, PROUD WORLD. By Ellen Olney Kirk. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
A MASTER HAND. The Story of a Crime. By Richard Dallas. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.
A DEAL IN WHEAT, and other stories of the New and Old West. By Frank Norris. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.
FISHIN' JIMMY. By Annie T. Slomson. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.
HONOR DALTON. By Frances Campbell Sparhawk. F. H. Revell Company. \$1.50.
THE LIGHT THAT FAILED. By Rudyard Kipling. Doubleday, Page & Co.
THE CASTLE OF TWILIGHT. By Margaret H. Potter. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.



THOMAS NELSON PAGE, AUTHOR OF "GORDON KEITH," THE POPULAR NOVEL. Davis & Sanford.



JUDGING FINE OX-TEAMS, ADMIRING BY THE FARMERS,
AT THE MAINE STATE FAIR.
Allan Ferguson, Connecticut.



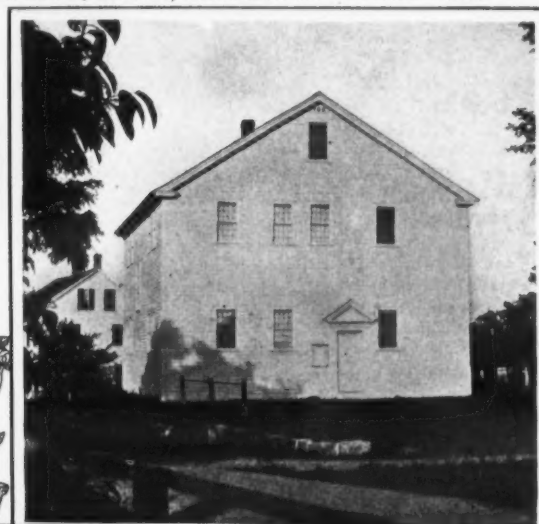
BISHOP POTTER (IN CENTRE) AT THE DEDICATION OF THE STATUE OF
"ALMA MATER" AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—AT LEFT, REV. DR.
GROSVENOR; AT RIGHT, PROFESSOR CHARLES FELLEW.—*Earle.*



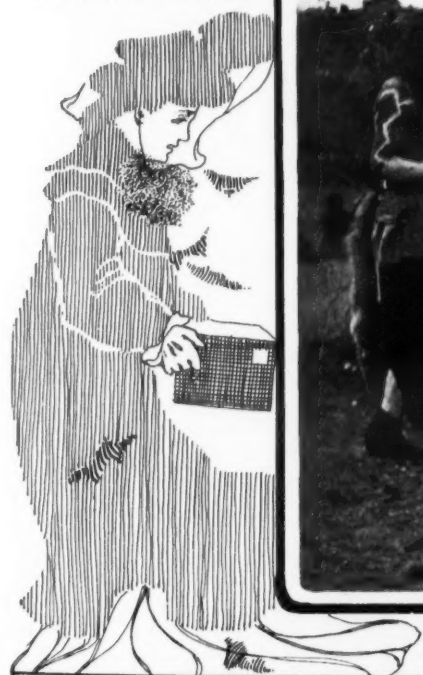
DEDICATION OF THE MONU-
MENT AT BALTIMORE TO
MARYLANDERS KILLED IN THE
MEXICAN WAR.
Mrs. C. R. Miller, Maryland.



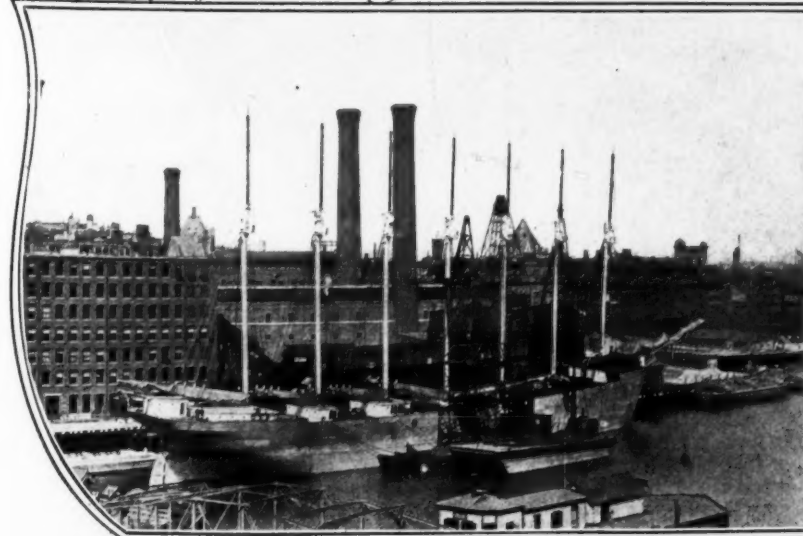
WHITE BABY
IN INDIAN CRADLE, RECLINING ON NAVAJO
BLANKET.—*E. Duryee, California.*



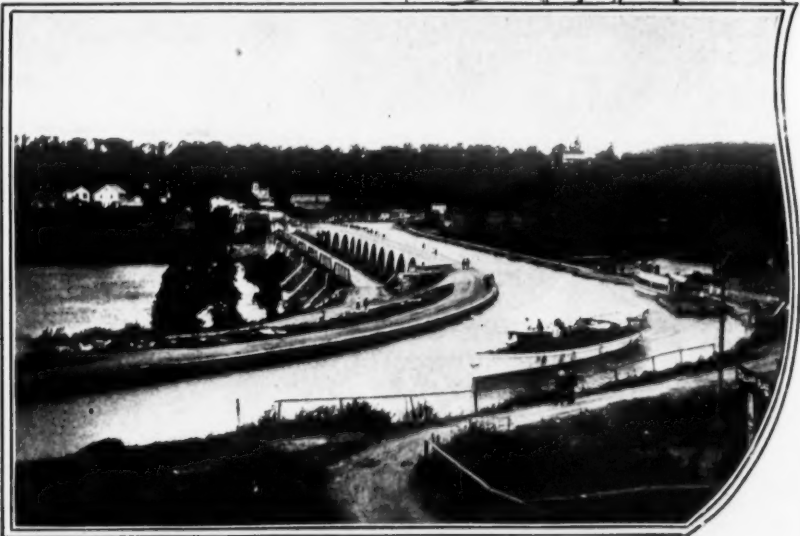
HISTORIC COLONIAL MEETING-
HOUSE (BUILT IN 1769) AT
CHESTNUT HILL, BLACKSTONE,
MASS.
J. S. Henry, Massachusetts.



(PRIZE-WINNER) WEIRD INDIAN CEREMONY—SNAKE-DANCE OF THE HOPIS AT ORAIBI,
ARIZ., AN ACTED APPEAL FOR RAIN —*Sumner W. Matteson, Colorado.*

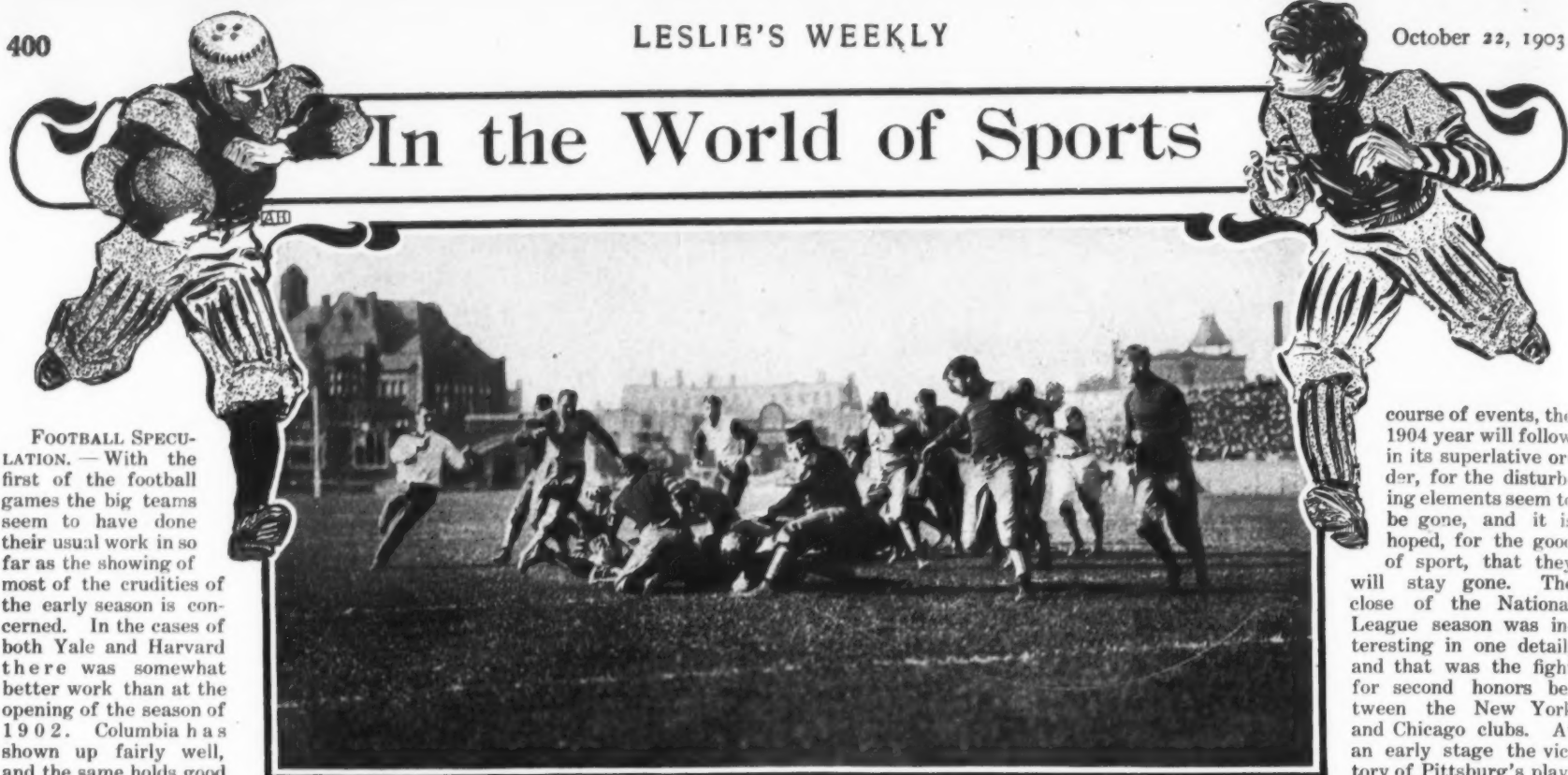


SEVEN-MASTED SCHOONER "T. W. LAWSON," LARGEST VESSEL OF HER KIND IN THE
WORLD, UNLOADING COAL AT BOSTON.
F. C. Rising, Massachusetts.



NOTABLE EXAMPLE OF ENGINEERING SKILL—WHERE THE ERIE CANAL CROSSES
THE MOHAWK RIVER, FOUR MILES FROM SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
Clarence Simmons, New York.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—COLORADO WINS.
SOME OF THE MOST INTERESTING THINGS IN THE WORLD PICTURED BY ARTISTS OF TASTE AND SKILL.
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 405.)



FOOTBALL SPECULATION.—With the first of the football games the big teams seem to have done their usual work in so far as the showing of most of the crudities of the early season is concerned. In the cases of both Yale and Harvard there was somewhat better work than at the opening of the season of 1902. Columbia has shown up fairly well, and the same holds good with Pennsylvania, but there seems to be a lot of hard work cut out for the Cornell eleven. No

explanation has been offered for the amazingly indifferent game West Point put up in her initial contest. Yale, on the whole, seems to have done about the best work, and already there are not lacking those who predict that once again Yale will win the championship at football as she did last year. In her first contest of this season the general work was remarkably good; there was but little fumbling, and for some reason or other the team worked together, though the blue made no special effort for touchdowns. Of course we understand that these early contests are principally a try-out for the new men, and as such must be regarded without any hope for comparative scores. However, Yale's prospects look good. It is not always possible to size up a team by a careful inspection of the squads at the very beginning of the season. In the first few weeks, when the vicissitudes of training—hard games and still harder practice—begin to tell on the men, and before the final careful handling which takes place in November has rounded the team out, its true strength can very easily be underestimated. Yale's weakness seems to be at the end position; the line, however, is another stone-wall. Harvard men have found cause for congratulation in the work of the new eleven at Cambridge. While the score in the first game was nothing phenomenal, it was nevertheless satisfactory, and the extremely short duration of the contest was a factor which militated against big figures. The crimson eleven showed unusual ginger and a good defense that gave Williams its distance but twice. The work of Nichols, a new half-back, in line plunging and in dodging through broken fields was excellent. Columbia maintained a fair standard in the game with Wesleyan, but there was nothing done to afford indication of any special merit. Still it must be borne in mind that no strenuous efforts were put forth to score, and that the team is being trained with the idea of having it at the top notch for the big game within the next three weeks. Columbia's old trouble has bobbed up again. Her deficiency at the end position is the worry of the coaches. There is not

much question about Columbia's strength in the line. The five men there are heavy and aggressive, and showed stiff resistance against the plungers of the Wesleyan backs, who were by no means puny, so that at this stage of the game it looks as though line-plunges will be Columbia's forte; but this method naturally will prove exhausting if the opposing team has fast end-runners, and Columbia has no able ends to check these dashes. Fumbling and off-side plays characterized the work of Pennsylvania's team in her first game, which also marked the opening of the new Franklin Field in Philadelphia, though it was evident that the team is better generally than last year, particularly as regards weight and aggressiveness. The advent of the new football rules was awaited with considerable interest, but in so far as affording any particular sensation they were disappointing, for the game, to any but those who have a very decided knowledge of the technical points of football, seems to be just the same old sport. If anything, the play will be fiercer than ever, notwithstanding that the rules committee legislated with the idea of abolishing roughness. Apparently, the new rules tend to complicate matters where the old regulations simplified the game.

A SUCCESSFUL BASEBALL SEASON.—Notwithstanding the harrowing conditions which existed at the beginning of the year, the baseball season just ended was the greatest in the history of the game. Not because of any intense feeling exhibited by partisans, for the old-time enthusiasm is for the most part lacking, and the game is now on a level where incidents are viewed in a calm and calculating light. Nevertheless, the 1903 season was the greatest, and, in the ordinary

course of events, the 1904 year will follow in its superlative order, for the disturbing elements seem to be gone, and it is hoped, for the good of sport, that they will stay gone. The close of the National League season was interesting in one detail, and that was the fight for second honors between the New York and Chicago clubs. At an early stage the victory of Pittsburgh's players was a foregone conclusion. It was generally conceded that the playing strength of the champions was too great a handicap to be overcome by the other contesting teams. While this, had its effect on the gate receipts in some instances, the National League managers say that the season was very successful. The New York team was an attraction in every city in which it played, and on its own grounds more persons clicked through the turnstiles than in any other season of its existence. In Philadelphia and Boston, as in the previous year, the American League games outdrew the National contests, but on the whole there is little grumbling heard, and greater things are promised for next year.

THE DEMAND FOR CHAUFFEURS.—A curious state of affairs, to which the ordinary law of supply and demand does not seem to apply, now exists in several of the large cities and, for that matter, throughout the country. On the one hand there is a demand for experienced drivers of large, heavy automobiles, and on the other hand there is practically no way open for the would-be chauffeurs to acquire the experience to fit themselves for positions. The pay is good, as wages go—from \$60 to \$100 per month, with board generally included—and the work, as a rule, is easy and, though it requires a knowledge of the machinery of the automobile and its operation, not much mechanical ability is required. Under ordinary circumstances there would be no lack of applicants for such places. Most of the professional chauffeurs now operating the high-powered cars of wealthy automobilists are, like the cars, imported. As a rule, they were originally mechanics or helpers in some factory or repair shop, and very frequently they are clumsy and unskillful mechanics. As much, if not more, damage is done to motor vehicles by improper handling as by accidents of the road. As the average American machinist who understands automobile construction or operation can make as much or more money by repairing or demonstrating vehicles to prospective customers, that source of supply is not available until the opportunities in the trade are restricted by competition.

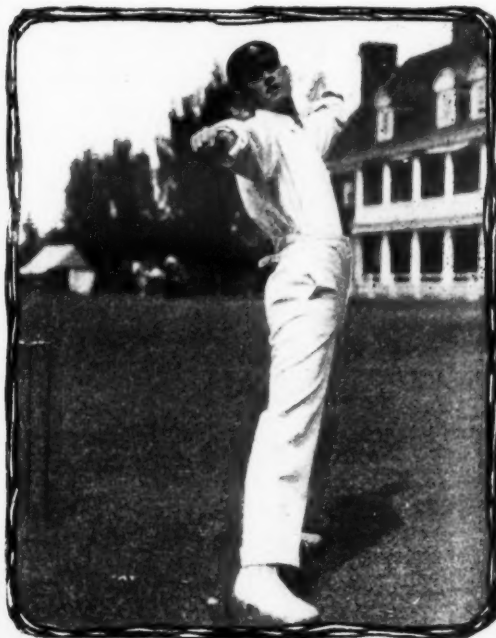
H. P. BURCHELL.



MISS BESSIE ANTHONY (AT LEFT), WINNER OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP IN THE RECENT TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO—MISS J. ANNA CARPENTER (AT RIGHT), RUNNER-UP IN THE FINAL.—S. E. Wright.



EX-CAPTAIN W. H. CORBIN COACHING THE YALE CENTRE-RUSH CANDIDATES IN FOREGROUND, LEFT TO RIGHT: MOORHEAD, QUARTER-BACK; BORABACH, CENTRE, "PA" CORBIN, COACHING—IN BACKGROUND, SMITH, CENTRE, WATCHING. Sedgwick.



BLYTHER, THE "DEMON" LEFT-HANDED BOWLER OF THE VISITING KENTISH CRICKETERS, AT PLAY IN A RECENT GAME IN THIS COUNTRY—HIS PECULIAR POISE BEFORE DELIVERING THE BALL.—Peirce & Jones.

CAUSE.

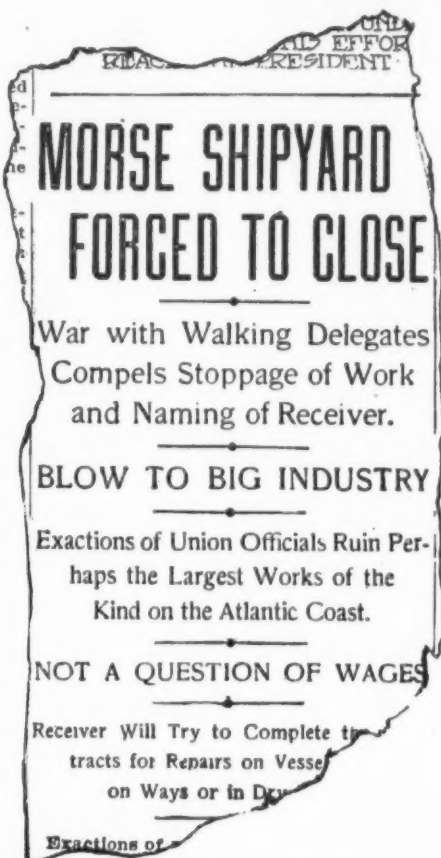
From Leslie's Weekly, August 20th, 1903.



IT MEANS DEATH!
WHILE WALKING DELEGATES ARE HOLDING UP PLANS FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS, LABOR AND CAPITAL ARE BOTH FACING RUIN.
—Made by Fred C. Jones.

EFFECT.

From the New York Herald of October 6th, 1903.



CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The Perils of New York.

Continued from page 386.

coast cities, inciting canal and railroad projects in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and was the means of pushing work on the construction of the national pike, which was in Baltimore's interest. The Baltimore and Ohio railway, the earliest American railroad designed to carry passengers and freight, the first shovelful of earth for which was thrown up by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, on July 4th, 1828, was Baltimore's response to New York's wedding of the waters of the lakes to those of the Atlantic. Philadelphia started the series of roads which developed into the Pennsylvania Railway. Charleston by 1831 had a railroad finished to Hamburg, 135 miles away, on the Savannah, which was the longest railway at that time in operation in the world. Here, likewise, New York ultimately won. The Erie Railway, the construction of which began later than that of the other two lines named, reached its terminus at Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, May 14th, 1851. Philadelphia got its railroad to Pittsburg by December 10th, 1852. On January 1st, 1853, Baltimore's road, the Baltimore and Ohio, was finished to its then western terminus, Wheeling, on the Ohio.

By a composite system of railways and canals Philadelphia got access to Pittsburg as early as 1834. By the completion in 1842 of the last of the eleven links in the chain of roads between Albany and Buffalo, New York (the Hudson River road having been finished by that time) got rail connection with Buffalo. It was not until New York secured it in 1851, Philadelphia in 1852, and Baltimore in 1853, however, that those cities got through rail communication by trunk lines with the West's waterways. To connect with the water-courses was the object of the early railway builders. Nobody then dreamed that the railways could ever be serious competitors of the navigable lakes and rivers. Through-rail connection was had with Chicago in 1853, with the Mississippi at Rock Island in 1854,

with the Missouri opposite St. Joseph in 1859, and with the Pacific through Oakes Ames and C. P. Huntington's roads in 1869. All this increased New York's lead, which had been started by the Erie Canal, over all the other American cities. Philadelphia, which was the seat of the first United States bank, founded in 1791, and of the second one, established in 1816, was the country's financial centre in those days. When Jackson, in his war in 1832 against the renewal of the second United States bank's charter, which would expire in 1836, laid Nicholas Biddle, the bank's president, and Clay, the presidential candidate of the National Republican party, the bank's champion, in the dust, he swung the country's financial supremacy from Philadelphia to New York, where it was certain to go within a few years in any case.

But in recent years the conditions have changed in a direction which menaces New York's supremacy. There has been a wider distribution of the country's imports and exports. This has been due to the build-

ing of new railroads and the extension of old ones to other points on the Atlantic and to the Gulf; to the construction of new wharves, docks, elevators, warehouses, and other terminal facilities there; to the natural ambition of those points to capture the trade of their localities; and to Canada's railway and waterway extensions which, for the summer and fall months, have made Montreal a formidable rival for the export trade. Not only are the Atlantic coast ports losing their proportion of the country's exports, but New York does not retain its old ascendancy on the Atlantic. While the Atlantic ports' share of the country's exports was seventy-three per cent. in 1893, it was only sixty-four per cent. in 1903. The Gulf and Pacific ports have been the gainers by the change.

As compared with the fiscal year 1901, New York and the Atlantic ports in the aggregate fell off \$98,000,000 in exports in 1903; the Gulf ports were practically stationary, while there was a gain of \$5,000,000 for the Mexican border ports, of \$10,000,000 for

those of the Pacific, and of \$18,000,000 for the northern border and lake ports. In imports the Atlantic ports, with eighty per cent. of the total, retain much of their old lead, though even here New York, while still far in the front, is losing some of its former predominance. Moreover, the gains which the other ports are making in exports must eventually bring a large increase in imports, as vessels will not always come to those ports in ballast.

Shall the supremacy of the Empire State be maintained or lost? That is the question that the voters must answer at the polls this fall. Let them bear that fact in mind when they vote on the proposition for the enlargement of the Erie Canal. Every citizen who understands this question and who is not dominated by the powerful railroad influences that have always fought the canals, will not hesitate to vote for the canal improvement.

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MOST TERRIFIC LEAP TO DISASTER EVER MADE BY A TRAIN.
FAST MAIL ON THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY, STRIKING A CURVE AT DANVILLE, VA., AT GREAT SPEED, JUMPS FROM A TREXLE SEVENTY-FIVE FEET HIGH TO THE ROCKS BELOW, ENGINE AND CARS BEING SMASHED, AND NINE MEN BEING KILLED AND SEVEN BADLY HURT.—Photograph by L. H. Brown.



Idaho versus California—A Revelation

By Oliver Shedd



A MAN from Idaho and a man from California were in conversation in the smoking-room of a Pullman on a train that was crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains, about the middle of last September. They were talking of mines, and the discussion of the subject had become an argument on the respective mineral wealth of these two great mineral States.

The California man enumerated the "bonanza kings" of his State—Flood, O'Brien, Mackay, Fair, and others whose names are familiar words the country over. He described the mines of Nevada County, where the fortunes of these men and others were made. He talked about the Yuba River, Grass Valley, and Calaveras County, and in conclusion he said, by way of peroration, reserving, as he thought, his strongest argument for the last,

"California, my friend, produced in gold alone, between the years 1848 and 1897, more than one billion dollars."

Then the Idaho man began to talk.

"I don't deny what California has done," he said. "The subject that is of greater interest to the American people right now is the question of the future. Men are more interested in the fortunes that they have an opportunity to make themselves than in the fortunes that other men have already made. Isn't that true? And that is why I stand up for Idaho. California has the longest mining career, and that fact in itself is in Idaho's favor as a place of mining opportunity. And the character of the mineral wealth so far taken out is significant."

"Listen. Idaho has produced in gold half a billion dollars. Admit that California has produced twice as much. Millions of California gold was taken out in placer mining, but more millions were extracted in deep mining. First the overflow, the gold that had been washed out of the veins by the continuous action of water, was taken to market; then the miners went into these veins and mined millions more. But in Idaho the situa-

tion is entirely different. Practically all of our gold product is from placer mining. The gold-seekers poured into the State in the sixties and seventies and panned out from creeks and rivers tons of pure gold. But the source of this gold has hardly been touched. The overflow has been gathered, but the body of the ore remains in the Idaho mountains. And this is why Idaho offers such rare opportunities to the miners now."

"Let me give you an instance," continued the Idaho man. "The greatest placer camp in our State, and probably the very richest in the whole world, was that of Boise Basin. You know it well. The Wells, Fargo Express Company shipped from that one camp alone \$200,000,000 worth of gold dust. Their records show that. And besides that which the express company took out, large quantities were carried away by the miners themselves—at least a hundred million more, it is estimated. And as this was the richest placer gold camp in the world there is no reason why the source of it should not be the richest deep gold mining section in the world. That is certain to be the case. The source of Boise Basin was Thunder Mountain, which is just now attracting so much attention in the entire country."

"The origin of the placer gold deposit of Boise Basin was a mystery, until the Caswell boys discovered Thunder Mountain. The mining men were at sea about it. They knew from the history of gold mining everywhere that rich surface deposits of gold made by rivers and streams through ages must needs come from rich veins. The discovery of Thunder Mountain removed the mystery. Wait until that country gets into working shape and begins producing," concluded the Idaho man, "and then I confidently believe you will see the California figures surpassed."

I was particularly interested in the conversation then, because I had recently been all through the Thunder Mountain district myself. The course of the

streams that in the long past carried the gold to increase the immense deposits of the Boise Basin can be easily traced to the high mountains lying east of it, that part of the general range of the Rocky Mountains that separates Idaho from Montana—a part of it so rough and impenetrable, by the way, that it has never been penetrated by surveyors, so that there is in places no boundary between these two States at all. In the region where the gold-washing streams of centuries past have risen the great mines of Thunder Mountain have been located. The discovery of the oldest and most prominent of these, the Dewey, was the direct result of the application of the knowledge that all placer deposits must come from veins.

If you had a new and enlarged map of Idaho before you, you would notice, in about the centre of the State, a mountain district, and in this the name Thunder Mountain; for it has come to be applied to the whole region as well as to the single mountain which, to be definite, one must now call "Thunder Mountain proper." Extending in a westerly direction from the peak which bears this name is a small forked stream. It is called "Mule Creek." The word is conclusive evidence that the name was given to this stream by a mining man without poetry or imagination, and certainly not by the young lady who names all the Pullman cars. It was on Mule Creek that the Caswell boys made their discovery. They panned out many thousand dollars' worth of gold there, and followed the creek up the mountain-side to find the source of the placer. It was then that they discovered the rich ledges of the Dewey.

I have followed this little stream myself as it stumbles over rocks and fallen logs in its course; and on an August morning it is a steep climb up the mountain-side, and let me tell you. Along its banks and in its bed are the trenches and piles of loose rock and gravel which the Caswell boys made in their placer work. And at the head of the creek is the Dewey mine, its mill merrily pounding

the rock into powder, so that the gold may be taken out of it. The ore bodies are enormous. It is as though great cavities had been dug in the mountain-side and filled with gold-bearing rock.

From the central deposit extend broad veins with untold wealth. And it was from these and other veins that the placer gold had flowed. While the Caswell boys were placer-mining and locating the mine which they afterward sold, another miner was in the district, about whom little has been said. This was Hugh B. Fulton. While the Caswells were making their locations, Fulton, too, was busy. By locating a tunnel site he obtained control of the South Dewey mine, adjoining the Dewey and on the same ledges of ore. The South Dewey mine has 208 acres—nearly twice as much as the Dewey.

The Caswell brothers sold the Dewey outright for \$100,000, but Fulton could not be persuaded to sell his claims. Instead, he became a shareholder in a Chicago company, organized, with offices in the Chicago Stock Exchange building, to develop and operate the South Dewey mine. The company has already done extensive development work, marking out and defining its ore ledges. Members of the company took numerous assays to convince themselves of its value before putting more money into it. They found the ore free-milling, and that the great veins average about \$6.50 a ton, with occasionally streaks and pockets of amazing richness. As a result of their development the company is arranging to buy a 100-stamp mill to put on its ground as soon as the wagon-road into Thunder Mountain is finished. A hundred-stamp mill will reduce to gold from 500 to 600 tons of this Thunder Mountain ore every day.

Other companies have bought mills and are preparing to take them into Thunder Mountain when the facilities for heavy handling are complete. So that Idaho's record of gold production should soon rapidly increase and gain upon her older sister of California.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a preferred list, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IT IS one of the peculiarities of the human mind that it permits itself at times to be exalted far above its normal altitude, and that when misfortune comes it permits itself to fall into despondency far below the natural reaction. And so it happens that in the world of speculation, as every veteran observer in the Street can attest, we have times when prices soar far beyond reasonable limits, and these are always and invariably followed by a subsidence in speculation, liquidation, and depression apparently without end.

Having passed through more than one of these experiences, I ventured, during the height of the boom, two years ago, to warn my readers that, as surely as history repeats itself, so also do the experiences of the stock market, and to advise that the wise, conservative, and sagacious course for every one was to take his profit at the extraordinarily high figures which then prevailed, to put the cash securely in a bank or trust company, and to wait for the inevitable decline and depression and "the bargain-counter." How many times I was laughed at, scoffed at, ridiculed, and derided for making this statement I need not recount. It is sufficient to say that I maintained my attitude consistently, and simply asked for an attentive hearing and a patient waiting for the verdict. It is with no little pleasure, therefore, that I have received, during the past few

months, many letters from my readers expressing not only renewed confidence in my judgment, but also gratitude for money made and money saved.

I speak of these things now not in a spirit of boasting, but simply to rivet attention on another prediction, which conditions seem to justify, and that is, that we are about to pass through a period of industrial reorganization in which great properties are to be dragged into bankruptcy, vast fortunes wiped out, and

stockholders, great and small, made to suffer tremendous losses. A signal illustration of prevailing conditions in the industrial world is found in the case of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company, a concern financed by some of the strongest and ablest business men and bankers of Philadelphia, capitalized at over a hundred million dollars, paying dividends for a time on its preferred issue, and promising, in its prospectus, the most splendid returns to purchasers of shares.

Thirty million dollars in good money were spent in the development of this great industrial proposition, embracing steel and iron works, railroad and mining operations, paper and pulp mills, trolley lines, etc., on one of the best water powers in the world, with the plants located on both the American and the Canadian sides of the water. This vast property, developed up to the stage of productiveness, suddenly found itself confronted, when it needed additional funds the most, by severe stringency in the money market. Next it found that the iron and steel business, so attractive when at its best, was sharply declining, and that the estimated profits of its great mills, just opening and about to be opened, were melting away into thin air.

And so it came to pass that this magnificent property, with no one at hand to save it, seemed destined to fall into the possession of a mortgagee, who had advanced in an emergency \$5,000,000 to tide over its affairs and who, for this sum, with less than \$5,000,000 of prior liens, would become its owner, wiping out all other stock- and bond-holders, and every other claimant. The statement has been made, but it is inconceivable that it should be true, that the great Steel Trust, fearing this additional competition, did its best to prevent money-lenders from coming to the assistance of the Con. Lake Superior. If, when the history of this ill-fated corporation comes to be written, this statement proves to be true, it will bear evidence to the extraordinary and dangerous power a great trust in emergencies may wield, and it will do much to strengthen the growing opposition, publicly voiced by President Roosevelt, against oppressive combinations of capital.

No observant reader of the news-

Continued on following page.



THE SALVATION ARMY CORPS WHICH INVADED KENTUCKY.

TRAVELING TWO HUNDRED MILES THROUGH THE BLOODY-FEUDS DISTRICT, PREACHING AND SINGING, IT URGED THE PEOPLE TO GIVE UP VIOLENCE AND HATE, AND CONVERTED TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.

Names, from left to right: Major William O. Hunter, Candidate William Bassett, Colonel R. E. Halz, in charge of party; Staff-Captain Clarence Boyd, Staff-Captain William Escott, Envoy E. A. Zeall, Staff-Captain Edwy White.

Photograph by Jesse S. Cottrell.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from preceding page.)

papers can fail to be struck by the number of announcements of restricted outputs by great industrial and other corporations. In a single day the Associated Press dispatches reported that, because of over-production, the General Electric Company is to reduce its working force by about 5,000 men at Lynn, Mass.; that the Steel Trust might close "all its sheet steel plants in the near future," unless the Amalgamated Association would consent to a wage reduction, which consent is most improbable; that the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company will blow out its

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furnaces at Lebanon and Cornwall, throwing 2,000 hands out of employment, because of the building-trades strikes; that the Chenango tin mill, the largest plant of the kind in the world, at Newcastle, Penn., the property of the American Tin Plate Company, would be closed for a month and perhaps for a much longer period; that the pig-iron manufacturers of the East and the West have concluded that a restriction of their output "is imperative," as "consumption is being reduced from week to week," and action must be taken to check the downward movement of prices; that suspension of work by the Delaware and Hudson, the Lehigh Valley, and the Susquehanna coal companies in the anthracite region would place nearly 30,000 mine workers on the idle list from a third to a half of each week.

All this means that the great combinations, in view of the tremendous decline in business, are determined, by restricting their output, to maintain existing high prices if possible. It remains to be seen whether outside and independent concerns will agree to pool issues with the combinations. If they do not, we shall have a struggle for business, with all that that involves of competition in prices and, ultimately, of failure and ruin for those who are crowded to the wall. The outlook, judging from such reports as I have recapitulated, is certainly not hopeful. It may not mean that we are to have a protracted period of hard times, and it may mean all of that. I hope it is only significant of a lull in the business boom, a natural reaction from over-strained conditions, one that will, in the end, be helpful all around.

"C." Meriden, Conn.: Preferred for three months.
"K. G. Z." Hudson, Mich.: Preferred for three months. Answer by letter.

"E. W." Philadelphia: I certainly would sell them, and take what I could get.

"G. W." Milwaukee: Yes, the preferred; and simply be patient for a year, and then take what promises to be a stiff profit.

"E. A. T." New York: I would buy nothing on a 5 per cent. margin at such a time and in such a market.

"K." Zanesville, O.: Preferred for three months. 1. I know nothing of it that is good. Would leave it alone. 2. Not an investment. 3. I only know what they claim for it.

"Reader," Argyle, N. Y.: 1. No quotation on the Stock Exchange. Can learn little about them. 2. No; better keep your investments nearer home. 3. I would ask for references, and be sure that they give satisfactory ones.

"B." Plattsburg, N. Y.: Preferred for six months. 1. I certainly would not sacrifice the shares. Intrinsically, they are the cheapest on the market. 2. I have no doubt that you would do well by evening up the cost at prevailing low prices.

"J. S." New York: Preferred for three months. Of the three cheap stocks you mention American Ice ought eventually to give you the best results, if statements regarding its earnings this year are true, as I am assured they are.

"B." Eaton, Ind.: I have repeatedly given my opinion of the Steel-trust shares. It is a bad time to talk of buying when the iron market is showing great and increasing depression. If I bought anything I would buy bonds.

"D." Montpelier, Vt.: Preferred for six months. I agree with you that the money difficulty is partly chargeable to the fact that so many funds have been placed for extended periods, in long-time investments, so that holders of these securities are obliged to sacrifice them when they need cash in emergencies.

"I. X." New York: Preferred for three months. Continental Tobacco 4s are not an investment. They represent the common shares for which the bonds were issued, and depend for their interest upon the earnings of the common. They largely represent the water in the tobacco concern.

"7-3-8." D. C.: Preferred for one year. 1. I would not be surprised if a lower range of prices were reached that will enable you to close your short contract, but you ought not to operate on such a slender margin in such a market. 2. In each letter indicate your pseudonym.

"C." Vermont: Union Pacific preferred ought certainly to be safe. I regard it as better than Atchison preferred or Missouri Pacific. The Central of Georgia 5 per cent. bonds have merit and might be bought around par with safety. Whether Pennsylvania can maintain 6 per cent. dividends in hard times on its doubled capital remains to be seen.

"F." Troy, N. Y.: If I held American Ice preferred I certainly would not sacrifice it. Inside interests acquired it all the way from 40 down. The earnings of the past year, but as the summer has been, would have justified the payment of the dividend on the preferred, but for the handicap the company had, in the shape of a floating indebtedness of about \$1,250,000, most of which has been wiped out from current earnings.

Navajo, Mont.: 1. Wait for a sharp break. 2. It is impossible to say, for conditions may change. Men die and others with new plans take their places. 3. Amalgamated should have value in the future if the copper market recovers its equilibrium, but we all know that the company is enormously over-capitalized. 4. All would depend upon the plan of re-organization and how much it might be necessary to ask stockholders to contribute.

"G." Denver, Col.: Continued on preferred list for one year. 1. Conditions are constantly changing. Watch advices from week to week. 2. A five-point margin is dangerous in such a market, because circumstances may at any time cause a greater fluctuation in prices than that figure. Not infrequently certain stocks have dropped from 5 to 15 points in a single day. These are mostly inactive stocks, it is true. 3. All depends upon the integrity of the concern. Usually not. 4. Not unless the iron business improves. 5. No; I would close them out at the most favorable opportunity. 6. Those who gamble in stocks like to trade in all sorts, at all times. It is better to become familiar with one or two stocks at a time and to deal in them with a knowledge of their merits. 7. Active stocks are favorites with those who like to take a flyer in the market. They fluctuate more rapidly and give better opportunities for buyers and sellers.

"T." Elizabeth, N. J.: 1. A reduction in wages in nearly all the departments of skilled labor will probably be demanded within a year. The American Tin Plate Company announces a reduction of 3 per cent. in wages of its tonnage men, who have agreed to this reduction in order to aid the company to secure export business. The lack of orders for home consumption must drive many of our manufacturers to seek business abroad. 2. The petition to restrain the American Can Company from paying

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the dividend on the preferred was denied. The answering affidavit showed that the profits for five months, from March to August, were \$1,732,000, a fairly good showing. 3. The Keene suit, to prevent the Union Pacific from voting its Southern Pacific stock, which recently created a sensation, has been settled out of court, and there is renewed talk that the Southern Pacific may shortly begin to pay dividends.

"L." Peoria, Ill.: 1. When Pennsylvania sold at 168 and N. Y. Central at 154, they were used as leaders of the market because it was easy to advance their prices, and thus to boom inferior stocks. This carried them far beyond the level to which they belonged. The recent decline is entirely natural and ought to have been expected. 2. The Steel Trust's offer to its employees who purchased its preferred stock at the beginning of this year is that they will, in January or February, 1908, take back this stock at \$82.50 per share, but this is less the rebates and benefits received. Deducting these, the subscriber will not get very much more than the market price of the stock at present. I fail to see what right the officers of the company had to offer the stock under guarantees to any one. They did not do it with their own money or through an underwriting syndicate, because there was no profit in it. They put the burden on the poor stockholders.

"M." Des Moines, Ia.: 1. The statement that E. H. Harriman is to become a member of the Erie directorate, and that his differences with the J. P. Morgan interests have been harmonized, indicates that great financial leaders, under the stress of compulsion, are trying to get together; but no gentlemen's agreements in the railroad world have ever held in hard times. You will observe that the Western railroads, which have been cutting passenger rates, are now getting together again, but at last advice the Rock Island was standing out. Independent lines, like the Chicago Great Western, can always make trouble, and they will only agree to combinations that will give them most favorable terms. Very often these terms cannot be conceded without too great a sacrifice. 2. The statement that German steel manufacturers were pooling their issues and organizing a syndicate is significant. It may mean that they are getting ready to protect the market from an expected invasion of the American Steel Trust.

"C." Woodbury, N. J.: In a panicky market it would not be surprising even if a stock with such an excellent record of earnings as Norfolk and Western should decline to 40, though this seems hardly possible. You must bear in mind that it is not the intrinsic value of a stock that makes its price in a panic, but rather the necessities of a bad situation. These may compel a large holder of any security, in stress of circumstances, to throw it overboard. If the same stress of circumstances minimizes the buying power of the market, the stock must be sacrificed at any price, reasonable or unreasonable. Therefore, when there is fear of a panic, stocks held on a margin are held at greater risk than usual. You have pursued a conservative course in evening up on Norfolk and Western by buying all the way down on the decline. It is a coal road and suffers, more or less, from the diminished

demand for coal and iron products, but you can certainly get out much easier at the average price you have now reached, and it may be that a spasmodic rise may open the way for you earlier than you anticipate.

"Investor," Seneca Falls, N. Y.: I have no doubt that many of the sales of Ice are what are known as "wash sales," and are made for the distinct purpose of driving small stockholders to unload at a sacrifice. Nor is there much doubt that leading interests in the concern have been accumulating the preferred ever since it has been selling around 35, and that they are buying the common for the purpose of securing control. They know that the stockholders propose to have something to say about this matter at the next annual meeting, and that they will not be in a hurry to send proxies to the present management. The stockholders' committee, I am told, has simply been waiting for the expert's reports on the present condition of the property. The earning period of the ice year is now expiring, and it was desired to show to the stockholders what the company earned during the past bad summer. The report, therefore, may be expected any day. The stockholders' committee will no doubt send out proxy blanks before their annual meeting. They should do this in justice to those who prefer an independent management. I have every confidence that the committee's report will be a straightforward, honest document.

"Henatraw," Philadelphia: Preferred for six months. 1. All sorts of explanations of the strength of Erie have been given out, including one to the effect that it was to be made the Eastern outlet for a Morgan-Harriman transcontinental system. My own impression is that the stock has been supported to maintain the price of the bonds, which have been difficult to market, and the proceeds of which must be had for much-needed improvements. 2. There is more than a reasonable prospect, and I certainly would even up on my Ice common at prevailing low prices. There is no cheaper speculation in the market, according to my best judgment. The recent sharp decline was due to the compulsory unloading of a large block of the common by one of the Tammany crowd who had to realize. 3. I would not be in a hurry. This liquidation will not be over until the money situation clears. Frisco second preferred looks cheap for a 4-per-cent. stock, but the Frisco road is tremendously over-capitalized, and has still to demonstrate that it can maintain dividends during hard times. My opinion of Erie common I have already given you. You may put more faith in Mr. Morgan's tips than I do, and therefore should use your own judgment. Texas Pacific and M. K. and T. preferred are excellent speculative stocks. 4. If this market is carried over until the middle of January, without a panicky break, I believe that by that time money will become easier, and later on will be a drug on the market, and if it does it will begin to seek investment securities and, to some extent, speculative stocks. With your resources, you ought to have no difficulty in making money if you follow out your plan of buying only in times of severe depression on heavy declines, and selling when the market turns for the better.

(Continued on following page.)

The Idle Hour

anywhere,
will suggest the
aroma and the luxury
of the idle East if you're a
smoker of

Egyptian DEITIES.

No better Turkish cigarette can be
made. Look for the signature of

S. ANAGYROS

Co-Operative Prices

are the lowest prices known and are not created by a sacrifice of quality as are the usual "low prices" but entirely by a saving of expense. The goods handled by a co-operative store are known the world over for their high standard of quality, because the share-holders of a co-operative store are also its best customers, and therefore, there can be no object in adulterating, substituting, cheapening or otherwise lowering quality. By dealing with a truly co-operative society you are not alone assured of a large saving of money but a positive and absolute guarantee that the saving is not offset by a corresponding decrease of grade or quality.

ARLINGTON GEM five-drawer drop head, a good family sewing machine with arm slightly lower than our higher priced machines, mounted on plain stand without ball bearings. Woodwork, good quality oak with pretty pressed design. Full and complete set of attachments same as furnished with Arlington Queen. Guaranteed for 20 years same as all our other machines, although we recommend the purchase of anyone of the machines having the ball bearing stand, better quality woodwork and modern improvements. This is not a high grade machine, and is offered only to those who put price above quality but is in all respects worthy of being included in our line of strictly reliable goods. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and high grade attachments \$11.25

ARLINGTON QUEEN Five Drawer Drop Head Sewing Machine. Sews Anything but Sheet Iron. Says one of our thousands of customers who have bought this machine. High grade, high arm, flat iron, all modern improvements. Complete with all accessories, instruction book and the splendid direct attachments, the finest made. Beautiful golden oak woodwork with handsome marquetry decorations. Ball Bearing Stand. A wonderful sewer—delight of all dress makers. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and high grade attachments \$14.75

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN CO-OPERATION the plan whereby thousands of our customers have become partners in our business, thereby sharing in its profits, besides securing other special advantages, WRITE FOR OUR PROSPECTUS—IT IS FREE. WE GUARANTEE 7% ON YOUR INVESTMENT.

ARLINGTON AUTOMATIC LIFT AND DROP CABINET. "Our Prize Beauty". Highest grade, highest arm, same as No. 1922 illustrated above which please refer to with the additional feature of our own patented Automatic Lift and Drop Mechanism by which machines open and close automatically. A Marvellous Value. Combines the very perfection of mechanical construction with the most superb outward appearance and greatest convenience and elegance. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and highest grade attachments made \$19.75

ARLINGTON 5-DRAWER DROP HEAD. Swell Front. Handsomely Polished Golden Oak woodwork. Acme of elegance. Ball Bearing Stand. Celebrated disc for wheel tension and independent take-up, same as Singer, Wheeler & Wilson and Standard. Finest and most complete direct attachments. Equal in all respects to old-line machines sold at more than double our price. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and highest grade attachments made \$17.75

ARLINGTON Automatic DESK CABINET. One of the handsomest sewing machine cabinets made, of select oak with handsomely carved panels on doors and sides and pilasters. Equipped with Ball Bearing hanger. Head and attachments same as No. 6 D 22 illustrated above. Our Co-Operative Price, complete with all accessories and highest grade attachments \$23.75

We instantly refund your money including freight and cartage without question, quibble or controversy if you are at any time dissatisfied with your purchase for any reason. If you prefer to see and examine one of these machines before paying we will ship C. O. D. subject to examination, upon receipt of your request if you just state in your letter that you are a reader of this paper, that you are ordering in good faith and will accept and pay for machine on arrival if it comes up to your every expectation.

We guarantee all of our machines for Twenty Years. Guarantee Prompt Shipment, Safe Delivery and Perfect Satisfaction and Great Saving of Money.

Our beautiful illustrated catalogue, showing all styles and samples of work done by attachments and fully describing our entire line and our new and liberal methods of doing business sent on application.

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RUPTURE The U. S. Gov. has granted me a patent. Safe, sure, easy, cures while you work. Sent on trial. Alex. Spiers, Box 802, Westbrook, Maine.

Advertise in Leslie's

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"Investor," New York: No.
"R." Ensenada, Mexico: No.
"A. R." New York: Answered.
"L. Z." New York: Acknowledged.
"Subscriber," Bennington, Vt.: No.
"H." Pomona, Cal.: Preferred for six months.
"C." Palmer, Mass.: Preferred for six months.
"M." Newark, N. J.: Preferred for six months.
"Rix," Oakland, Cal.: 1. Yes. 2. Morgan interests.

"J." Paducah, Ky.: General depression in iron trade.
"W. C. M." San Francisco: Preferred for six months.

"C. B." Pittsburg: All depends upon its practical success.
"G. & J." Larned, Kan.: Yes, if information I have is correct.

"J. C." Philadelphia: Preferred for three months. Nothing doing.
"M." Watertown, N. Y.: Yes, I do. Reports unusually favorable.

"H. J. D." Rutherford, N. J.: No rating. Will endeavor to ascertain.
"F. C. M." New York: 1. Yes, all right. 2. No report of funded debt.

"A. C." Charleston, S. C.: Preferred for one year. 1. I certainly would. 2. No.

"E." New Hartford, N. Y.: Preferred for three months. Not now. Note replies to others.

"E. B. R." New York: Preferred for three months. The Rock Islands are much safer.

"Iceberg," Chicago: Yes; if the committee's statements are justified, as I believe them to be.

"R." Brooklyn, N. Y.: Mallett & Wyckoff, 10 Wall Street. 2. Don't be in a hurry to buy Reading common.

"X." Newburg, N. Y.: Preferred for six months. Even up on a bad break. Effect problematical.

"B." Albany: 1. Of the three, Western Union at present. 2. The cheapest industrial is American Ice preferred.

"R." Kingston, N. Y.: Yes, if you are seeking a speculation, but a person with small means had better stick to a savings bank.

"K." Albany: Preferred for six months. B. R. T. is valuable only on the hope of the future. Better keep your stocks for the present.

"C. O. L." St. Paul: I would change from failure to success if I could. Stand pat for the present, or take a loss and exchange for some of the shares you suggest.

"W." Patchogue, L. I.: It is not well to put all your eggs in one basket, but I think well of the Central of Georgia first incomes from a speculative standpoint.

"New Reader," St. Louis: 1. Rather have Ice preferred for a long pull than Steel, Great Western, or Rock Island common. 2. Subscription for six months is \$2.

"P." Pawtucket: I will express my views very freely in connection with Morgan and Schwab and the ship-building bubble. I am waiting for all the explanations.

"S." Lebanon, Penn.: 1. Earnings of Manhattan certainly warrant the payment of 7 per cent. annually. 2. The guarantee is of 7 per cent. in 1906. Before that time, only if earned.

"C. C. C." Rhode Island: 1. The floating debt of American Ice was noted due the banks. 2. Nine per cent. of cumulative dividends in arrears must be paid to all holders of preferred. 3. Yes.

"Pessimist," N. Y.: I agree with you. Erie first preferred does not look dear, but the road has need to spend much money for improvements. It had better use its income in this direction than to be paying dividends.

"S." North Homestead, Penn.: 1. I will inquire. 2. The liquidation will not be complete until the money-market situation clarifies, both in England and in this country. There is grave danger of a financial crisis abroad.

"John T." Cleveland: If you read this department regularly you would know what I think of the Storey Cotton Company. I don't see how you could lose more than you put into anything, and it isn't necessary to lose at all.

"F." Apalachin, N. Y.: 1. Investment bonds like New York Central 3 1/2 per cents. are apt to maintain their strength better than railroad shares. 2. Better than a savings bank, so far as returns are concerned, and safety unquestioned.

"W. S." Philadelphia: Preferred for six months. I have not believed that the outlook for the copper market, at home or abroad, was favorable, in spite of the efforts of Amalgamated interests to make it so, while they were doubtless intending.

"B." Springfield, O.: Consent to the proposed plan of the Old Dominion Copper Company would be equivalent to surrendering all your rights and privileges to the directors. Stockholders should attend the proposed meeting and learn where they stand.

"N." Sandusky, O.: 1. B. & O. common and Western Union are both among the best on the list. In case of a break they would be a purchase. 2. No hurry. 3. Western Union has a remarkable dividend record, but is not strictly an investment stock. 4. Talked of.

"Soudan," Mexico: A great many have taken their profit, even in investment shares like Manhattan, and on succeeding declines bought in again for another profit. Of course there will be a time when the liquidation will cease. I think decidedly well of the property.

"Oh, yes," New London: 1. According to President Schoonmaker, of the American Ice Company, there is no more chance of a receivership for that company than there is for any other solvent institution. 2. Only buy what you can pay for. 3. My opinions are always honest, and I accept no commissions.

"Investor," Brooklyn: 1. I advised against the purchase of National Salt. You will be wise to take what you can get out of the wreck. 2. National Biscuit common and Rubber Goods preferred are neither in the investment class. I would sell them whenever possible without sacrifice. 3. Both too high at present.

"C." Chattanooga: I would be in no haste to invest, unless the market has a sudden and severe break. Then buy investment stocks such as I have repeatedly named in this column. Good bonds on a 4 1/2 or 5 per cent. basis, such as I have spoken of on several occasions, are safe as anything to trade in, especially from the investor's standpoint.

"M." Monessen, Penn.: 1. I would rather have two shares of American Ice preferred than one of T. C. and L. and run my chances. 2. Rather buy Manhattan than Metropolitan. 3. Dangerous to short the Steel shares when everybody feels as you do. 4. I would get rid of it as soon as I could without too much loss. 5. Know nothing about grain.

"F." Troy, N. Y.: 1. I would exchange my Steel preferred for the bonds if I could. My opinion of the future of the Steel Trust has been frequently given. 2. Erie second preferred would have first choice. 3. Erie first preferred is not a safe investment, but only a good speculation. 4. Rock Island preferred and D. and H. 5. Not now. 6. No.

"W. B. B." Philadelphia: International Paper preferred should be able to continue its dividends according to the statement of its earnings last exhibited. It has a bonded debt ahead of the stock, however, and that militates against it. A 20-per cent. margin should be abundant. If the market breaks, you might even up, though I would not be in a hurry.

"W." Trenton, N. J.: 1. Within a short time, I am told. 2. It would probably have little effect, favorable or unfavorable. 3. It is always a good time to buy when the shares of a company have passed through their worst decline, are inactive, and being picked up apparently only by insiders. 4. They appear to be doing a good business, but I know nothing about them.

"F. W. T." Chicago: While Metropolitan is not

WE FURNISH YOUR CIGARS SAVING YOU HALF

Two for the Price of One

The character of our many thousands of permanent customers is conclusive proof in itself that it is not only the fact that by buying their cigars of us they are

SAVING ONE-HALF THEIR FORMER SMOKING EXPENSES

but that they are able to secure of us just the cigar which suits them, knowing that they will always be uniform, always the same.

However well off a man may be, he will surely buy his favorite cigars where he can secure them at the less price. With the dealer a cut in price almost invariably means a cut in stock. With us you accomplish everything at once. Everything, which constitutes any expense attached to a cigar, except the making and the single close factory margin, is given wholly to you.

The Jobber's Profit	15 per cent.
The Salesman's Expenses	10 per cent.
The Retailer's Profit	25 per cent.
SAVED	50 per cent.

All of this 50 per cent. saving is given you at once with quality and uniformity guaranteed. More than that is guaranteed; we absolutely and completely guarantee to suit you, from your own point of view, or

REFUND YOUR MONEY

We are selling exclusively to the Smoker direct, by the box, the same identical, time-tested brands of cigars that we formerly made for the wholesale trade in case lots, at precisely the same prices we formerly charged jobbers, shipping your choice of these same brands

DIRECT FROM OUR FACTORY TO YOU

all charges prepaid.

We get the same prices; you get the same cigars. Every box and each cigar in every box is covered by our perpetual guarantee to suit you or to replace cigars with others until you are suited, and any time you do not feel you have value received it costs you nothing.

We have a simple method of finding and suiting your individual taste, as easy as going through a dealer's show case. We will at first send you assortments from which to make selections.

For 60 cents an assortment of 12 cigars showing ten-cent and two-for-a-quarter values.

For 35 cents, 12 high grade fives.

For \$1.00 a trial box of 25 cigars showing fifteen ten-cent values and 10 straight five-cent cigars.

For \$1.25 an assortment of 25 ten-cent and three-for-a-quarter values each separately wrapped and described, showing you how two-for-a-quarter and ten-cent cigars can be bought in boxes of 25 and 50 for from four to six cents each, others from two to three cents each.

All Transportation Charges Prepaid

Let us send you our illustrated booklet "Rolled Reverses."

JOHN B. ROGERS & CO., "The Pioneers," 425 Jarvis Street, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

The following letters are a few from many hundreds we are constantly receiving

NEW YORK CITY.—"Every one who calls at either my house or office will say 'have you another of those good cigars,' referring to the ones I received from you."—*Thos. F. Valentine.*

NEW YORK CITY.—"I will say at any time you want to refer a prospective customer to me I will give you a 'bang-up' send-off."—*H. Russell Voorhees.*

MORRISON, ILL.—"I can honestly say that your three-cent cigars surpass any five-cent cigars I ever smoked, and equal the majority of ten-cent cigars on the market to-day."—*H. L. Sommerfeld.*

LANSINGBURGH, N. Y.—"I have given several of your cigars to some of my friends and they all seem surprised at such cigars for the price of them."—*H. C. Campbell.*

NEW YORK CITY.—"Was so much pleased with my cigars that I used them up faster than usual."—*A. G. Stillwell.*

STRETLTON, PA.—"My friends to whom I have given your cigars to try have said that they like them very much. I like them better every time I smoke one."—*H. T. Hershey.*

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—"I send some of your literature to Mr. — of this city, and feel sure you will secure a new customer. He will appreciate the pleasure of buying good cigars for the price of poor ones."—*C. C. Hastings.*

CATHLAMET, WASH.—"Somewhat to my surprise I have found, by actual trial, that your representations with reference to cigars are absolutely correct."—*J. Bruce Putnam.*

in good odor you should remember that it sold in the boom period at considerably over 200, and that it has a valuable franchise, one of the best in the country. The completion of the underground railroad may hurt it, but it is possible that all the local tractions will be combined on a favorable basis, hence the danger of short sales. As to Missouri Pacific, on its earnings, that has not been selling too high. I would not speak as favorably of Atchison common.

"K." Mt. Pleasant, Penn.: Preferred for three months. The general impression that the dividends

on United States Steel common cannot be continued, at least on the present basis, even in the best times, no doubt led to the heavy realizing sales by inside stockholders, and their example was followed by others who believed, very properly, that the insiders knew what they were doing.

Continued on following page.

Co-operative Methods a Success.

SOME time ago the editor of this paper published a brief article about the Cash Buyers' Union First National Co-operative Society, in the development of which institution he was very much interested. The plan, as explained at the time, of organizing a gigantic mercantile institution whose shareholders should be scattered all over the country, on the order of the co-operative societies in England, seems to have met with instantaneous and enthusiastic approval by the great mass of working people all over the country.

The plan, as originated by the founder of the institution, Mr. Julius Kahn, is very broad and comprehensive, and it is really the first practical step taken toward genuine co-operation in merchandising in the Western Hemisphere.

If any of the readers of this paper are at all interested in co-operation, or even if you are not, we would suggest that you write for the book on "Co-operation" which Mr. Kahn has written and published; for even if you do not care to become a stockholder it contains a well of information on co-operative institutions and practical economy that will be of the utmost value to any thinker. If you write Mr. Julius Kahn, the president and founder, personally, he will take the trouble to send you all of his interesting literature on this great international question, as well as any information you may desire to ask him, and it will not in any way obligate you, as he is very much interested in having the American people know what he has done and is doing. Address, when you write, Julius Kahn, president, 158-168 West Van Buren Street, Chicago.



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Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water.

If you are CONSTIPATED (the beginning of many derangements of the system) go at once to your druggist and get a bottle of Hunyadi JÁNOS. The cost is small. Drink half a tumblerful on rising and get prompt and pleasant relief. Many of the world's greatest female specialists have endorsed and now prescribe Hunyadi János for CONSTIPATION. Insist on HUNYADI JÁNOS and firmly refuse substitutes. They are often harmful.



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SHREDDED WHEAT BISCUIT



Makes Strong, Healthy Children.

IF YOU want your children to become vigorous manly men and strong womanly women safeguard their health with the Natural Food—Shredded Wheat Biscuit—the only naturally porous digestible food made from wheat. In this natural builder is contained the exact food counterpart of every element of the body.

Dr. Francis H. Plummer, Chelsea, Mass., says: "Your product is a perfect food from a physiological standpoint. I can especially commend it as a very desirable addition to the dietary of any family."

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.

Send for the Vital Question Cook Book Illustrated in color FREE. It tells how to prepare Shredded Wheat Biscuit in over 250 different ways. Address

The Natural Food Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.



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"ONE DROP WORKS WONDERS"

THE PERFECT SEASONING FOR Soups, Salads, Oysters, Clams, Fish, Lobsters, Chops, Roasts, Sauces, Gravies, etc.

It imparts a delicious flavor, gives a keen appetite and stimulates the digestion.

Ask your dealer for McILHENNY'S Tabasco, the original and best.

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100 VISITING CARDS 35c

Correct styles and sizes. Order filled day received. Booklet "Card Style" FREE. No business and professional cards. WEDDING INVITATIONS and ANNOUNCEMENTS E. J. SCHUSTER PTC. & ENG. CO., DEPT. 31 ST. LOUIS, MO.

ASTHMA Cured to stay Cured. Health Restored. Book 234 FREE. P. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Send that amount in a letter and receive any one of the articles of jewelry here pictured. They are all heavy gold filled, warranted to wear for 15 years and set with brilliant

BARRIOS Diamonds

The nearest approach to genuine diamonds ever discovered. They have all the fire, life, color and flashing brilliancy of real gems and will stand acid, heat, alkali, etc. They may be washed and cleaned like ordinary diamonds and so nearly do they resemble them that pawnbrokers have been deceived. Every stone warranted to retain its brilliancy forever.

Orders filled immediately upon receipt. Send for complete catalogue.

BARRIOS DIAMOND CO. DEPT. 3146 STATE ST. CHICAGO.

Fifty Years in the Life of a Great Railroad.

Continued from page 399.

employment to thousands of other men; it broke down forever the dreary and narrowing isolation of remote hamlets and country neighborhoods; it brought in its wake better schools, better literature, a larger and more progressive business spirit, and a hundred opportunities for advancement and success in life hitherto unknown.

It is the fashion now, as ever, to represent railroads as continually engaged in overriding and defying public sentiment in the furtherance of their schemes, as intriguing with Legislatures and local councils for the passage of favoring laws, and in promoting other selfish and unworthy ends for their own advantage and enrichment. But there is another and a larger side to this picture of human selfishness and error, as seen in the petty and despicable tactics pursued by individuals to obstruct and embarrass the advancement of railroads and the narrow and short-sighted arguments, methods, and policies oftentimes adopted by communities as well as individuals in antagonism to railroad undertakings.

The Tory 'squire of England who opposed the building of the first line in that country by picturing the disaster that would ensue if a bull should attempt to butt a locomotive off the track, is a fair type of many of the antagonists who spring up to fight every railroad project of the present day with arguments equally stupid and exasperating. It was a spirit hardly less unreasonable that prompted the people in certain sections of New York State to hold public meetings in 1858 and pass resolutions that the New York Central had no right to compete with the Erie Canal, or that animated the convention at Syracuse at a later period to recommend the passage of a law by the next Legislature confining the railroads of the State "to the business for which they were originally created."

If against such destructive and suicidal proposals as these emanating from the people, as well as the vicious machinations and "strikes" of corrupt legislators, the railroad companies have to fight perpetually, small wonder is it if they have occasionally abused their power to gain some compensating advantages in other directions. If every man along the line whose yellow dog encounters a locomotive, to the grief of the dog, feels impelled to seek, and often obtain, in the courts a sum ten times the value of the cur from the corporation, it is not surprising that the latter should sometimes be tempted to even up by getting franchise rights or other privileges at less than their real value. Neither course may be defensible in the arena of exact justice and sound ethics, but both are understandable as human nature goes, both with dog-owners and railroad men.

Over against all that has been written in bitter and sweeping denunciation of railroads as greedy and selfish monopolies, sucking the life-blood of the people, might be set not one volume, but many, showing what large and important factors the railroads of the world have been in bringing light into the dark places of the earth, subduing the forces of savagery and heathendom, converting deserts and wildernesses into blossoming gardens, developing resources of wealth and prosperity, and giving all life a new and larger hope and a wider range of activities. And in such a narrative as this, the half-century of the New York Central as an incorporated body would justly have a large and important share. It was not only a pioneer in railroad consolidation, but in many other things relating to the growth, prosperity, and efficiency of the railroad business. It was the first great railroad system of the country to give official recognition and direct pecuniary support to the Young

Men's Christian Association, and still leads all others in the interest it manifests in and the amount it has contributed to the work of this great and influential organization. It has always united an enterprising spirit with wise and sound conservatism, and has stood pre-eminently for progress along sure, safe, and enduring lines.

A Tale of the Police.

Continued from page 394.

the woods. He reached it in safety before there was a shout from the house, followed by a pistol-shot; but the fleeing man was already protected by the trees and bushes. He ran without stopping until he reached the other side of the woods. Then he stumbled down a sand-pit, and fell headlong to the very edge of the water.

Jimmy was a good swimmer, and he plunged into the cold waters of the bay and swam until he met a passing steamer headed seaward. With difficulty he clung to the rope flung out to save him, and when hauled on deck he was too faint and exhausted to speak. In the morning he was opposite the Delaware Breakwater, bound for Savannah.

Jimmy's mental vision was narrow and restricted in some respects, but keenly alert in others. It took two months for the truth to dawn upon his beclouded mind. Then the fear of death for the supposed murder of another passed from him, and left him cold, silent, crafty, and vengeful. The whole plot to drive him from the city of his birth unfolded itself. There had been no murder; no suspicious circumstances surrounding his movements; no guilt against him. The ease with which he had escaped the detectives was accounted for. They had planned the escape for him and he had fallen into the trap.

Slowly Jimmy grew to understand the whole story, and as slowly he grew to hate those who had banished him from the city which he knew as home. He was now returning to it. There was no fear of capture, but rather a longing for another encounter with those who had served him so badly.

To be concluded.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"T." Mingo Junction, O.: Not yet.
 "S. T." San Francisco: Answer by wire.
 "H." Marquette, Mich.: Answer by mail.
 "A. R." New York: No. Reply was mailed.
 "O. R." St. Louis: 1. All right. 2. Leave it alone.
 "M." Watertown, N. Y.: I differ with your correspondent; that's all.
 "Investor." New York: Reply not mailed you because you gave no name.
 "F. C. F." San Francisco: One dollar received. Preferred for three months.
 "R." Allentown, Penn.: No; my information is only for the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.
 "R." Shiremanstown, Penn.: 1. Not an investment. 2. A very poor opinion. 3. Leave them alone.
 "A. M." Newark, N. J.: I do not believe in the concern. Anonymous communications not answered.
 "S. S." New York: 1. Manhattan. 2. Not as good as expected, but Chicago Terminal ought to have an increasing value. No stamp.
 "Vern." Chicago: Preferred for six months. 1. There never has been any difficulty in selling stocks listed on Wall Street at current prices. 2. Thank you.
 "A. B." New York: I have not changed my views, and they are based, I believe, on better information than the firm to which you allude. It has been a bear on this stock for a long time.

Continued on page 407.

LOOK FOR THE NAME CARL H. SCHULTZ

THE NAME CARL H. SCHULTZ ON ALL MINERAL WATERS IS A GUARANTEE OF ABSOLUTE PURITY

ARTIFICIAL VICHY SELTERS CARBONIC and CLUB SODA

The Standard for 40 Years
 430-444 1st Av., N.Y.
 Tel. 3429 Madison



"Mother, where are the little red spots you had on your face?"
 "Gone, my darling. Sulphume and Sulphume Soap have taken them all away."

THE REASON WHY!

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is a chemical solution of Pure Sulphur, and when taken internally and applied as a lotion will cure dandruff or any skin disease; it is also a great hair invigorator. Price \$1.

SULPHUME SOAP

stops itching and all skin irritations, softens and whitens the skin, and has no equal for the toilet or bath. Prices: Perfumed Soap, 25c a cake; Unperfumed, 15c a cake. Will mail trial cake upon receipt of price.

SULPHUME SHAVING SOAP

is the perfection of soaps for shaving. It is a perfect antiseptic, prevents rash breaking out, cures and prevents all contagious skin diseases, gives a creamy lather and is soothing to the skin.

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act directly on the liver, kidneys and bowels, but do not gripe or nauseate. Price, 25c.

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M.A. Diaz Be sure this signature is on each package of Sulphume Preparations, otherwise it is not genuine.

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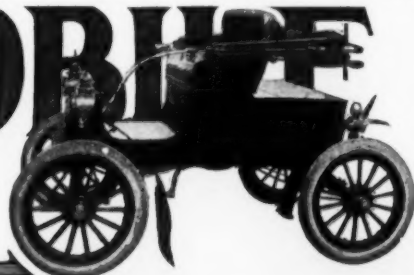
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To Prevent Loss of Hair

Shampoo the hair once a week with **Glenn's Sulphur Soap**. The sulphur is absorbed by the hair and revives the hair roots.

Glenn's Sulphur Soap is a specific for parasitic scalp and skin diseases and cures dandruff. Refuse all substitutes for

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See a cake, all drug stores, or mailed for 50c. by **THE CHAS. S. CHITTENDEN CO.**, 115 Fulton Street, New York.

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TOILET POWDER

A Positive Relief For
PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN,
and all afflictions of the skin.
Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). Sample Free.

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SPENCERIAN PERFECT Steel Pens

USED BY EXPERT AND CAREFUL PENMEN FOR NEARLY FIFTY YEARS
Sample card, 12 pens different patterns, will be sent for trial on receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps. Ask for card **R.**

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
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Tour to the Pacific Coast.

VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, ACCOUNT MEETING NATIONAL BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

ON account of the meeting of the National Bankers' Association, to be held at San Francisco, Cal., October 20th to 23d, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company offers a personally-conducted tour to the Pacific Coast at remarkably low rates.

This tour will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, Wednesday, October 14th, by special train of the highest grade Pullman equipment. A quick run westward to San Francisco will be made, via Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Ogden.

Five days will be devoted to San Francisco. Returning, the special train will run to Los Angeles, where two days will be spent among the resorts of Southern California. Santa Barbara, Del Monte, Salt Lake City, Colorado Springs, Denver, and St. Louis will be visited on the journey eastward. The party will reach New York on the evening of November 4th.

Round-trip rate, covering all expenses for eighteen days, except five days spent in San Francisco, \$190. Rates from Pittsburgh will be \$5.00 less.

For full information apply to Ticket Agents, or George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Penn.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

IN THE thoughtful and exceedingly interesting address which Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, recently delivered before the international congress of actuaries, the speaker dwelt with special emphasis upon the truly representative character of the body of men whom he addressed, and the high plane of impartiality on which they stood. "You recognize in the broadest sphere of your calculations," said Mr. Cortelyou, "neither race, nor class, nor creed; you encourage thrift; you are the friend of the toiler as well as of those in high places of power and affluence; you carry light and cheer and comfort and hope into the earth's dark places. You stand for things that make stability. You are the architects of firm foundations upon which rise institutions whose helpfulness is far-reaching and incalculable. Your study is life, and the extent of your influence is only equaled by its beneficence." In these sentences Secretary Cortelyou showed how fully he grasped not only the financial and material aspects and elements of life insurance, but also its deeper and more vital principles, those which take hold upon life and character. It is these things, the encouragement of thrift, the development of habits of economy and foresight, the recognition of the obligations that rest upon parents, husbands, and others to make provision for those dependent upon them, that give to the life-insurance business a dignity and prestige fully as high as any calling or profession in which men are engaged, not excepting even the ministry.

"P." Hot Springs, Ark.: Am making inquiries.
"A." McKeesport, Penn.: I do not regard it as favorably as some of the older and stronger companies.

"A. L." New York: I would drop the policy, if you are insurable elsewhere, and take one in a well-established, old-line company.

"T. A." Butte, Mont: The prospectus ought to tell its own story. No such insurance, on reasonable terms, is offered, or can be offered, with safety.

"W." Hudson, N. Y.: 1. The Berkshire Life is one of the oldest, but not one of the largest companies in New England. It is abundantly able to carry out its obligations. 2. The 20-year endowment.

"H." Kansas City: 1. I would take new insurance in one of the best of the old-line companies. 2. They are all good, and any one will give you satisfaction. You might well add the Equitable and the New York Life to your list.

"J." Newburg, N. Y.: Your inquiry should have been addressed to "Hermit," and not to "Jasper." The latter has nothing to do with this department. 1. Any of the leading old-line companies will serve you acceptably; there is very little difference between the rates. 2. About \$27 per thousand.

"T." Hot Springs, Ark.: Your questions require considerable room for answer and explanation. Any reliable insurance agent would give you the facts you seek at much greater length and detail than I possibly could in the limited space assigned to me in this department. If you are not in touch with an agent, write me.

"A. H. E." New York: 1. The annual reports of the companies, which will be issued at the close of this year, will indicate which has the largest amounts of assets. Due publicity is always given by the three greatest companies to their annual reports embracing this statement. 2. Look at your dictionary.

"M." Columbia, S. C.: Everything depends upon the terms of the Etna policy, and on the disposition of the company to treat you liberally and fairly. You are virtually at its mercy in a matter like this. It will, of course, claim that, having enjoyed your life-insurance for thirty-three years, you must reckon that as of considerable value in settling the matter.

"F." Philadelphia: 1. I certainly would not advise you to go into the Royal Arcanum, or any other fraternal association, if life insurance is the end in view. The social advantages are another consideration. 2. A 20-year endowment would seem to be a good form for you, if you can afford it. 3. The Penn Mutual would have the preference in the instance you mention.

"T." Waxahatchie, Tex., and "B." Austin, Tex.: The special contracts offered by the western insurance company to certain parties in each city, and so forth, ought not to tempt you in the slightest degree. This is an old trick. 2. The company is not a very strong one, and has yet to stand the test of long experience. Don't run any chances in life insurance; take the best. Safety, not cheapness, ought to be the first consideration.

"T." Stewartville, Minn.: I do not regard the Royal Arcanum as an exception to the general rule regarding assessment fraternal orders. Either these orders must increase their assessments to the level of the old-line companies and establish an adequate reserve, or they must go the same road as all others which have passed away. In 1885 the Royal Arcanum's cost of insurance per thousand was \$11.34. In 1902 it had grown to \$15.20, and it has not yet reached the limit.

The Hermit

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

Children will take **Piso's Cure** without objection, because its taste is pleasant. At druggists'. 25c.

Trifling Difficulties.

"I HAVE only two difficulties to overcome in connection with my flying machine," said the inventor.

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"Getting it into the air and making it stay there."

By the sad sea waves, drink a bottle of delicious Champagne. **Cook's Imperial Extra Dry**. It is the very best.

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Sold only in 5 lb. sealed boxes!

"CRYSTAL DOMINO SUGAR" is packed in neat, sealed boxes, and is NEVER sold in bulk. It is packed at the refinery and opened in the household;—there is no intermediate handling. Hence, no dirt, no waste, no possible adulteration. Every piece alike—and every piece sparkles like a cluster of diamonds, the result of its perfect crystallization. Convenient in form, perfect in quality, brilliant in appearance, no sugar made can equal it in excellence. When buying this sugar remember that the sealed package bears the design of a "Domino" Mask, "Domino" Stones, the name of "Crystal Domino," as well as the names of the manufacturers. You will be pleased the moment you open a box. You will be better pleased when you have tried it in your tea, coffee, etc. It is sold by all first-class grocers, and is manufactured only by **HAVEMEYERS & ELDER SUGAR REFINERY, NEW YORK.**

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Possesses "Peculiar Power as a Nerve Tonic and Exhilarant," and "Decided and Permanent Benefit" Results from Its Use in Acid Dyspepsia, Nervous Indigestion and Neurasthenia. "An Efficient Remedy in a Wide Range of Nervous Disorders."

Dr. J. Allison Hodges, Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.:

"**BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** possesses decided nerve tonic and restorative properties, and is an efficient remedy in a wide range of Nervous Disorders. In all of the many cases of Nervous Indigestion and Neurasthenia in which I have prescribed it, it has proved highly beneficial. I would especially mention the case of a sufferer from Nervous Indigestion who, after visiting most of the noted health resorts, both in this country and Europe, without material benefit from any, received decided and permanent benefit from this Water."

Dr. Harvey L. Byrd, Baltimore, President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Baltimore Medical College, formerly Prof. of Practical Medicine, etc.: "It is an admirable general tonic and restorative, increasing the appetite, promoting digestion, and invigorating the general health. It is powerfully anti-acid and especially efficacious in Acid Dyspepsia. It is strongly commended to a very large class of sufferers by a peculiar power as a nerve tonic and exhilarant, which makes it exceedingly valuable, where there is nothing to contra-indicate its use, in all cases where nervous depression is a symptom."

Hunter McGuire, M. D., LL. D., late President and Professor of Clinical Surgery, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va., and Ex-President American Medical Association, says: "It has a very marked adaptation to diseases of the digestive organs. In that condition especially known as Nervous Dyspepsia, frequently caused by over-mental labor, and in those cases also where there is an excess of acid, in the process of nutrition, it will be found highly efficacious."

The experience of the medical profession with this water in the treatment of Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, Gout, Rheumatism, Renal Calculi, Inflammation of the Bladder and All Uric Acid Troubles has been highly satisfactory. Voluminous medical testimony on request.

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IN COLOR	ARTISTS
Behind the Scenes in the Metropolitan Opera House	Recznick, Allis, Dwiggins, Rice, etc.
"The Whirl of the Dainty Dervish"	
Blanche Bates in "The Darling of the Gods"	
"New York's Caramel Girl"	
"The Ballet Girls of New York"	
Scenes by Dwiggins from "Peggy from Paris"	
WRITERS	
Chicot, Renold Wolf,	
Roland Burke Hennessy,	
Charles Edward Barns,	
Carolyn Lowrey, etc.	

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This scientific germicide, which is harmless, cures by killing disease germs. Used and endorsed by the medical profession everywhere. Sold by leading druggists. If not at yours, send 25 cents for a trial bottle. The genuine bears my signature. Accept no substitutes. Address

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FREE Valuable Booklet on the treatment of diseases.

AGENTS OUTFIT FREE Cut-price Christmas books, 50c bk. 12-1-2; \$1 book 25c; \$1.50 book, 50c; \$2.50 book, 75c; credit given. Ferguson Pub. Co., 5346 Fifth (Cincinnati, O.)

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(Chronic or Acute)

Relieved Free

Wonderful Discovery of Michigan Man Cures Without Medicine

Taking medicine is only the beginning of trouble. Don't do it. Nature provided millions of pores for the expulsion of impurities which cause rheumatism. You must make these pores do their work. Magic Foot Drafts open up and revitalize the largest pores in the body and stimulate the circulation and entire nervous system to prompt action. A pair of Drafts will be sent free on approval to anybody. If you are satisfied with the help they bring, send One Dollar. If not, keep your money. The risk is ours.



Magic Foot Drafts cured Mrs. Leah Brumbaugh, Postmistress of Coburg, Neb., in 1901, and there has been no return of pain.

They cured both Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lincoln, of Rochester, New York, over a year ago. No pain since.

They permanently cured A. J. Keenan, a New Orleans grocer.

They cured Calvin Hersome, of Boston, after being laid up seven months.

R. D. Cummings, of Fort Worth, writes: "I have never felt any rheumatic pains after I used Magic Foot Drafts last June (1902)."

Many thousands of others are rejoicing over comfort brought by Magic Foot Drafts. Sit down and write today for a pair of Drafts, **free on approval**, to **MAGIC FOOT DRAFT CO., RY 24, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich.** They will cure you.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"V." Plattsburg, N. Y.: Hocking Valley Railroad, during the past fiscal year, showed an increase in net earnings of \$124,000. The surplus for the year was \$193,000.

"D." Denver, Col.: 1. I do not believe that the expected declaration of the regular dividend on Atchison common will increase the price of the stock. On the contrary, it is likely to open an opportunity for insiders to sell. 2. You are right. Over a year ago I said that the profits to Wall Street speculators during the ensuing year would be made on the bear side. At this time Atchison was selling at 93, New York Central at 160, Pennsylvania at 165, Union Pacific 105, Erie 40, and Steel common at 41, and the innings of the bears is not ended.

"W." Providence, R. I.: 1. The cut in the price of pig iron in all sections of the country is significant. It does not mean that our iron business is nearing bankruptcy, but it means diminished earnings and smaller profits. The misfortune of the Steel Trust is that it was capitalized on boom prices and boom profits. That is the core of its present difficulty. 2. Notices of a readjustment of wages at the Homestead works on January 1st have been posted. It would be strange if this should result in a strike at these famous works in a presidential year. The last strike, at a similar juncture, at these works led to most disastrous consequences.

"O." Watertown, N. Y.: 1. The output of Greene Consolidated, during the year ended August 1st, was valued at \$5,706,000. The outstanding notes of the company were diminished during the year by over \$2,000,000, leaving only a quarter of a million unpaid July 31st. The alleged change in the management is denied, but indications point the other way. 2. The increase in the capital of the Pennsylvania in 1901 was \$100,000,000. This brought it up to over \$250,000,000. Last March this was increased to \$400,000,000. It is not surprising that careful investors are questioning whether it can continue to pay 6 per cent. dividends.

"H." Little Rock, Ark.: The bankruptcy proceedings against the Hammond Ice Company, of Baltimore, do not in any way injure the prospects of the American Ice Company. The Hammond company was the principal competitor of the latter in the vicinity of Baltimore, and not long since circulated a preposterous story that it was to absorb the American, which was like the tail wagging the dog. The Hammond is engaged in the manufacture of artificial ice, while the bulk of the American company's business, outside of Baltimore, Washington, and Philadelphia, is in natural ice, in which field it has almost a monopoly, and a very valuable one it is.

"H." Holyoke, Mass.: 1. E. H. Harriman has entered the Erie directorate. The strength of the Erie shares is said to be due to the fact that Morgan, Hill, and Harriman interests are joining in an effort to rehabilitate this road, and to make the common a dividend-payer. Until their plans are more fully disclosed the public must be left in the dark. Meanwhile, it gambles in the shares at its peril, but maybe at its profit. 2. Lehigh Valley showed a net income during the last fiscal year of \$2,000,000 against a deficit of almost the same amount the preceding year during the coal-strike period. The proposed issue of \$150,000,000 of bonds on this property does not look encouraging.

"M." Newark, N. J.: 1. The Ladue Mining Company is in the hands of managers who think more of themselves than of the stockholders. The property has value, but has not been managed skillfully and economically. If stockholders will retain their proxies and attend the next annual meeting and demand their rights, they will probably compel better consideration. The earnings of the company are being swallowed up by large salaries. 2. The closing of the Pencoyd Iron Works, throwing 3,000 men out of employment, is announced from Philadelphia. This is a branch of the American Bridge Company, a part of the Steel Trust. Lack of orders is given as the reason, another evidence of the severe and sudden subsidence of the iron and steel trade.

"I." Montreal: The latest quarterly report of the New York Central, showing a small decline in net earnings over the corresponding quarter of the two preceding years, was given as the reason for the decline in the shares, and also the statement that the company was having difficulty in financing the cost of its proposed extensive terminals in New York City. If Vanderbilt interests find difficulty in financing their operations, times must be getting pretty hard. It is said that both the Pennsylvania and the New York Central have decided to spend only about one-third as much as was originally planned in their extensive New York City improvements. This means a reduction in expenditures of about \$100,000,000, with all that that implies to iron and steel manufacturers and the labor market.

"Banker." Boston: The resources of the government, which were supposed to have been exhausted, have been called upon once more to furnish relief to Wall Street. It was supposed that Secretary Shaw had done all that he could do, but his announcement that he will renew refunding operations to the extent of \$20,000,000 and redeem government fives, maturing February next, paying interest to maturity, shows the gravity of an emergency which has led him to go thus far. He also announces that banks will be permitted to substitute approved State and municipal bonds at 75 per cent. of their par value in place of 5 per cent. governments, as security for government deposits. The efforts of the secretary to relieve the market have only temporarily helped the situation, and it remains to be seen how much good his latest move will do.

"S." Schenectady, N. Y.: 1. The name of Morgan no longer charms the speculator and investor. The tremendous failure of his Mercantile Marine and the slump in his Steel Trust leads to general distrust of his Southern Railway, Reading, and Erie, and accounts for the readiness with which these shares have fallen when assailed. 2. The official statement that Consolidated Lake Superior earned over half a million dollars net during the last four months, with only a small part of its plant running, as only one-third of its invested capital was productive, indicates that this property has value. It would be a shame to permit the stockholders' interests to be totally wiped out. It is said that the works at Sault Ste. Marie, recently closed, have been earning more than \$150,000 profit a month. The haste with which Speyer & Co. undertook to foreclose their lien on this property leads many to believe the report that the Steel Trust has been behind the movement to crush out the stockholders and obtain possession of this great plant for a nominal sum.

NEW YORK, October 15th, 1903. JASPER.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES

Bonds and mortgages are the safest security in the world. In a growing region, people are using money to advantage in bringing new land under cultivation, building, etc., and the increased earning power of the land rentals will pay off the mortgage. For 17 years our customers have been steadily making money on these securities. The original bond and mortgage are delivered to the investor in each case, backed by our guaranty. They yield six per cent. net. We attend to all collections and remittances. Write to us. **Mc GURRIN & CO., Investment Bankers, Salt Lake City, Utah.**

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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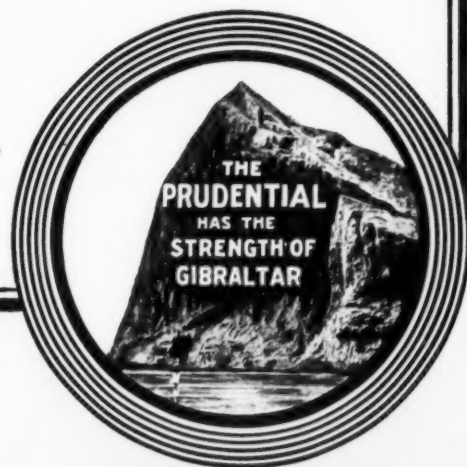


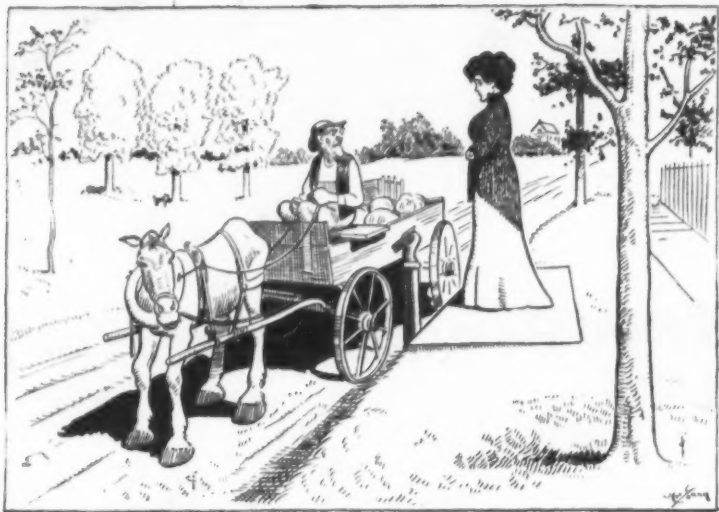
Dear beer to brew, and good beer to buy—for it costs no more than inferior beers. It is the Beer of *Quality*—your beer.

An Investment Which Combines Full Protection, Guaranteed Returns, Absolute Safety—Life Insurance in The Prudential.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

John F. Dryden, President.
Home Office: Newark, N. J.
Write for Information, Dept. S





SOMETHING TO LOOK FORWARD TO.

MRS. SUBURBS—"Good-morning, Mr. Mildew. Don't you remember that I asked you to bring me some nice fresh eggs?"
AMOS MILDREW—"Oh, yes; I hain't forgot it. I told 'Mandy 'bout it a month back, an' she's bin savin' of 'em ever since."

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
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**Improved
BOSTON
GARTER**

THE STANDARD
FOR GENTLEMEN
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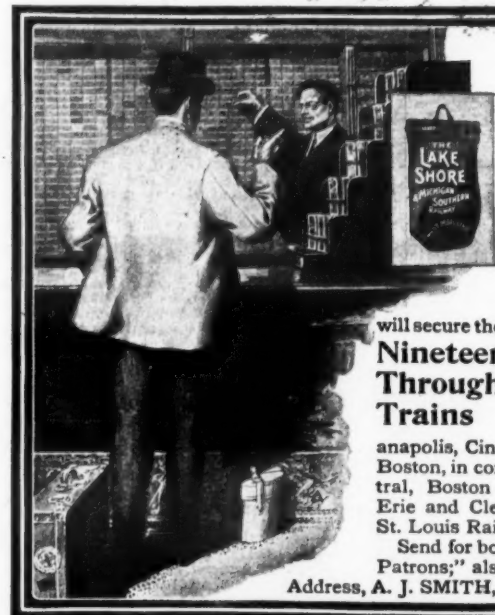
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